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9 February 1982

# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2566

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## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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NEW PARTY LEADERS ELECTED NATIONWIDE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] Provincial party conferences have just ended in all the country's provinces. The conferences met to analyze the degree to which the guidelines offered by the provincial party committees have been implemented, as well as to elect members of the executive organs of the MPLA-Labor Party.

In Cabinda

In Cabinda Province, the conference ended on Sunday with the election of the new provincial party committee, consisting of 22 members--18 full members and 4 alternates. The control commission, also elected during the meeting, has three members.

Manual Francisco Tuta, of the party Central Committee, and Luis Mateus Sebastiao were confirmed as coordinator and assistant coordinator of the highest party organization in Cabinda Province.

The report read during the meeting states that the party has 1,019 members in the province, with 505 full members and 514 provisional members.

In Saurimo

In the city of Saurimo, the party conference was chaired by Ruth Neto, member of the Central Committee and national coordinator of the OMA [Organization of Angolan Women].

The conference analyzed the amount of work accomplished by the Provincial Party Committee in that region during these 3 years and 8 months.

The Malanje Provincial Conference, chaired by Col Ludy Kissassunda, ended in the election of the new party executive, comprising 25 full members and 5 alternates. Three members were also elected to the control commission.

At the end of the proceedings, Political Bureau member Kissassunda gave an address, noting some of the weighty responsibilities that the new officers, elected by majority, will have from now on.

In Mocamedes

Rodeth Gil, member of the party's Central Committee, chaired the 3 days of proceedings of the MPLA-Labor Party Provincial Conference, held from 3 to 5 December in Mocamedes Province.

Present were Lt Col Rafael Sapilinha (Sabalanga), also a member of the Central Committee, coordinator of the Provincial Party Committee and provincial commissioner, and Pascoal Epengue, member of the National DORGAN [Department of Organization of the Central Committee]. The conference was attended by 126 delegates, in addition to invited representatives of the various ministries in the provinces.

In the opening session, a message was read from the Agostinho Neto Pioneers Organization, reiterating the pioneers' allegiance to the MPLA-Labor Party and Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the party and of the People's Republic of Angola, and repudiating the recent attacks against our country by racist South Africa.

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HUAMBO PARTY CONFERENCE OUTLINES POLICIES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Dec 81 p 4

[Report by Ramiro Aleixo]

[Excerpt] Huambo--The Provincial Party Conference, which began on 3 December in the Cine Atletico, ended on Sunday night. It was chaired by Santana Andre Pitra (Petrof), member of the Central Committee and provincial commissioner, who was reelected as party coordinator. This important meeting concentrated on the organizational, political and ideological situation of the committee and the socioeconomic and military situation in the province.

Bearing in mind the countless problems presented, it was ascertained that it would require the combined efforts of the party members and all the people to implement the directives of the First Extraordinary Party Congress, aimed at improving the living conditions of the working masses.

The delegates also approved the report presented by the party committee to the conference. They considered that its contents constitute a working guide for the future activity of the party and its members in the province, and acknowledged that the work of the outgoing provincial committee had been in accordance with higher directives from the party.

Party Organization, Political and Ideological Situation

In this regard, it was decided to strengthen the party's rank-and-file organizations so the latter can become more dynamic and their members can play a vanguard role, influencing by their conduct the working masses in implementing party and state directives.

It was also decided to demand greater responsibility of the municipal committees, and that the concerns expressed by the rank-and-file party organizations to higher organs be addressed promptly, so the problems raised would be appropriately solved. It was recommended that the Provincial Party Committee be more forceful in monitoring implementation of higher directives, to effectively combat liberalism, the root cause of the lack of discipline.

Having examined the socioeconomic problems and the urgent need to improve the living conditions of the population, the delegates determined that the party committee should assume responsibility for advising the government agencies so

that, in the course of 1982, the waiting lines in the urban zones will be considerably shortened and the inequities--in quantity and quality of supplies--between urban and rural areas will be diminished. To increase production of foodstuffs, it was decided to insure a supply of working implements for the peasants, associated or not.

Guidelines were also drawn for the transport sectors, specifically for the use of the automobile fleet and repair and maintenance of vehicles; for training of industrial workers and for distribution of raw materials so that the installed capacity of the various production units can be put to full use and product quality can be improved, particularly in the garment industry.

Regarding the construction sector, the conference concluded that continued attention must be given to the use of materials produced locally or from other provinces. It was stressed that special care should be taken in planning new projects, as far as possible according to priority, taking into account their political, economic, social and strategic objectives.

Finally, the conference delegates expressed the need that the party closely follow the action developed by the Defense and Security organs, as well as the need for rapid improvement of the living conditions of the ODP [People's Defense Organization] combatants.

#### List of Party Committee Members

The 25 active members of the Huambo Provincial Party Committee are as follows:

Andre Pitra (Petrof), coordinator; Marcolino Moco; Antonio Manuel Fernandes; Lopo Bravo; Joao Felizardo; Filipe Felizberto; Franca Eusebio; Pedro Chivinda; Andre Ulamba; Joao Baptista [surname illegible]; Abraao Fernandes; Paulo Gime; Joao [surname illegible]; Carlos Gentil [remainder of name illegible]; Justino Sapunda; Mario Antonio; N'Zalambi David; Faustino Joao; Antonio Cordiero da Mata; Adriano Lopeu; Jose Tiago; Victor Geraldo; Ernesto Watinga; Fernando B. Marcolino; and Ruis Guimaraes de Castro.

Five alternate members were also named.

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## IMPORTANCE OF 'BRAIN DRAIN' STRESSED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Jan 82 p 11

[Article by Rui Cruz: "Flight of Technicians--Why?"]

[Text] Through an unpardonable switch in texts, yesterday's edition of JORNAL carried the final part of the article by our contributor RUI Cruz: "Flight of Technicians--Why?"

We sincerely apologize to our readers and to contributor Cruz. Today we are publishing the part of the article that should have appeared yesterday.

### Conclusion

As we said in the first part of this article, our main reason for writing it has to do with the extent of the flight of technicians from our country in recent years.

We also expressed our concern at the indifference of some officials to this fact, which indicates to us a certain intent or interest, conscious or not, on their part. These officials feel that the problem concerns a particular social class, easily identifiable as the petty bourgeoisie, and that our concern should really be focused on food, clothing and so on for our people. We do not deny that all of us should be concerned with producing the goods most essential to the life of the people at this time. We must add, however, that these goods are produced by men, and only they can create the material conditions necessary to their own lives. For this reason, when we wish to examine the reasons for our social and economic problems, we must begin by analyzing the man himself, both as producer and as consumer, because he is the point of departure and arrival for any development. Well, it might still be argued: It is the workers and peasants who are the producers!

Regarding this line of reasoning, it is only part of the truth. As the direct producers, the workers and peasants are, in fact, the principal creators of the nation's wealth, but it is no less true that nowadays it is impossible to be productive without the direct and active participation of skilled technologists.

These truths are inseparable, just as it is impossible to separate the two sides of a coin. Any worker or peasant, in the factory or on the farm, will confirm this truth when the factory's machines are installed or serviced or when the peasant fertilizes his ground or an insect attacks his crops. So, to those who are not only indifferent to the flight of technicians but contribute to it, the basic question is: What kind of development do they want for Angola? If they are bold enough to admit that the ideal or acceptable model would be that of most African countries, then their position would be logical, from their point of view, but they will be revealing the political option or intent which they have concealed when they declare that the flight of Angolan technicians is a secondary issue in this phase.

Although it is impossible to obtain statistics on the extent of this flight of technicians, we can say with relative assurance that it has intensified in the last 3 years. Moreover, the sectors most affected by this flight are health, agriculture, industry and education, which are certainly the major foundations for national reconstruction. It is also known that the flight is generally toward Europe, particularly to Portugal; most of the technicians decide to remain there, while a few go to other countries, perhaps to another continent--to Brazil, for instance--or to some Portuguese-speaking African country. The technicians leave for various reasons and under various circumstances which we will not go into, because they are really secondary to the main issues here.

The flight of the high and mid-level technicians constitutes a drain of resources which the country invested in their training, which is of vastly greater worth than the items which the emigration and border officials generally find in the suitcase of a [customs] violator. Do not think that because this technician was trained during the colonial period the Angolan people did not pay for this training with the brutal colonialization they suffered and, so often, with the physical disappearance of many of their finest sons. There are countrymen and even officials who feel this flight is not important, because they think our petroleum and diamonds can continue to support our development efforts. This thinking is typical of the underdeveloped, who do not understand that the principal wealth of any country is its own people, its human resources, and that only they, through their work effort, which calls for ever increasing skill, are in a position to turn potential wealth into material wealth for all the people.

The shortage of this great wealth--of technically and scientifically qualified men--in our country is strikingly evident if we look closely at the following passage from the report of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, presented by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to the First Extraordinary Congress. "In 1980, about 2,000 students attended the university; 96 percent of them were Angolan, whereas only 5 percent of the 4,000 students enrolled in 1973 were Angolan."

In the last part of this passage, we see that even in 1973, when the Portuguese colonialists, under pressure from the war of liberation and the neocolonialist projects of the imperialists, hastened to grant some openings for the training of an Angolan bourgeoisie, only 200 Angolans were given the privilege of entering the university.

Naturally, we would have to add a few who were studying abroad, but their number is offset by the even greater difficulties of studying under these conditions. The university was established in Angola at the beginning of the 1960's, but at that time it was virtually prohibited and would have been scandalous to give Angolans access to a higher education. Regarding the training of intermediate technicians, although the picture was slightly better, it certainly was not substantially different. The best proof of this is that the Portuguese colonialists were not even prepared to hire Angolans in less skilled professions, such as watchmen, clerks, bootblacks, etc., much less permit the training of a large number of mid-level technicians who would later be competing for their jobs. Then, too, we must bear in mind that this slight opening was later offset by the strict selection process that came down on the students from the colonies, so that only a few of them achieved a higher education. Moreover, the training of a technician is not limited to sitting for a few years in a classroom at a university or any intermediate school. Theoretical knowledge must be complemented with practical training for a number of years; in our understanding, this training should last at least as long as the theoretical course. This means that, in the best of cases, a skilled technician who began his higher training in 1976, if he did not "flunk" any year and is able to find placement where he can really practice his skill, will not be in a position to apply his acquired knowledge with any assurance until 1986. However, achievement of this goal presupposes the existence of experienced technicians who can take on the newly trained. With the flight of these technicians this is becoming increasingly difficult, and the country runs a serious risk of having a large number of "sheepskin" technicians.

It is not so, as some people naively assume, that we can fill this serious gap in our development by resorting to cooperants. Hence we must analyze the reasons behind this flight of national technicians, which we shall do in the third and last part of this article.

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## SONANGOL ACTIVITIES IN 1981 REVIEWED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Jan 82 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts] Despite the problems SONANGOL (National Angolan Fuel Company) faced in developing its activities last year, the company managed to carry out the broad projects, mainly at the domestic level, aimed at improving the living standards of the working masses.

Reviewing the activities undertaken in 1981, SONANGOL's general director Herminio Escorcio declared that the enterprise is vital to the national economy and that, without it, our country could lose its independence. In this context, its status as a strategic enterprise, considered at the highest level by the party and state leadership, must never be ignored. Therefore, Central Committee member Escorcio took the opportunity to reiterate the need for quick approval of the SONANGOL statutes, "so that we can improve its operations." In effect," he said, "we feel it is extremely important to grant this exceptional status to SONANGOL if we are to achieve the objectives outlined in the company's 5-year plan for 1981/1985."

According to the general director of SONANGOL, by the end of 1981 the People's Republic of Angola had achieved an average production of approximately 130,000 barrels per day, but production showed a slight decline from 1980. Owing essentially to technical-operational problems. the company was unable to achieve the volume of production provided in the preestablished plan.

Most of the 1981 output came from the producing offshore wells, mainly in the Cabinda area. For a better understanding, Escorcio explained that "our coast has been divided into 13 blocks, each of which has an area of about 4.000 square kilometers. Of these, to date, only Block 2 has gone into production. In the middle of last year, the Essengo field was inaugurated in this block, located in the bay of Soyo Municipio. With an initial production quota of 5,000 barrels per day, by the end of the year it was already producing about 10,000 barrels per day."

Although SONANGOL maintained its strong position in the market for liquid and gaseous fuels, marketing and distributing through its network of 4 regional offices, 6 provincial substations and about 300 retail stations, during this period the company also struggled with the continuing material difficulties. "Some of our activities," Escorcio said, "were curtailed or did not go as planned, because of

the suspension of imports during most of the year. Several problems of all kinds, resulting from the lack of dynamism in some sectors of national life, also prevented us from carrying out our tasks properly; for example, of the 160 trucks acquired in 1980, to date we have received only 91." The purchase of transport and storage equipment is a priority task for the life of the company. Hence proposals are already under study for the acquisition of 5,000-ton tanker and a 1,000 ton lighter.

SONANGOL has begun construction of a transport base at Luanda, which will have a modern complex of workshops for heavy and light trucks. A project of similar scope is getting underway in Lobito. Improvement in the rail fleet was registered last year, with 100 tank cars going into operation. As SONANGOL's director pointed out, within a few days it will begin to replace the gas canisters in circulation on the market. This measure is part of the program to mass market butane gas in Angola and is aimed primarily at furnished a uniform model of canister to the public.

In addition to standardizing the gas containers, SONANGOL wants to increase gas consumption substantially, so a greater number of families throughout the urban zones can make use of it to improve their standard of living. In (1981) [year not legible] about 21,500 tons of gas was consumed by about 120,000 families. About [figure indistinct] percent of these families reside in the city of Luanda.

"If everything goes as planned," Escorcio said, "in 1990 gas consumption will have reached 60,000 tons and will benefit 2.5 million people." Meanwhile, the investments required to give continuity to the expansion plan approved in 1978 include the purchase of three storage installations and completion of two offshore terminals in Lobito and Mocamedes.

SONANGOL now has about 2,100 employees, 82 of whom are cooperants. Last year the company broadened its activities in new areas, namely in its air services, which have been outfitted with a fleet of two planes and eight helicopters. Moreover, the acquisition of BLENDING of Mulemba from SHELL, with a capacity to process 13,500 tons of lubricants per year, enabled our company to enter the market for this group of petroleum derivatives.

Regarding the improvement of living conditions for its workers, SONANGOL also took some steps to provide medical services, to grant new wages, which will go into effect in January, and to operate a large cafeteria in Luanda.

#### SONANGOL Activities Abroad

As befitting a large firm in continuing expansion, SONANGOL is taking important action to help meet the most pressing economic and social needs of a young nation engaged in a massive war against underdevelopment.

Thus, at the international level, contracts have been established with foreign companies interested in associating with SONANGOL for prospecting and production in other areas. It has signed agreements with AGIP [Italian Petroleum Enterprise], IEDC, Getty Oil and Cities Service, to begin operations in Blocks 1, 7, 8 and 9, respectively. It is also negotiating with BRASPETRO [PETROBRAS International] and

PETROFINA to create a joint enterprise to explore Block 4, though which SONANGOL will gradually become an operating company. In this regard, Escorcio stressed that the intention is to train specialized Angolan personnel in oil research and production operations. In 1981, ELF, TOTAL and Cities Service, in association with SONANBOL, began prospecting operations in Blocks 3, 6 and 9, respectively. Contracts for the remaining blocks could be negotiated in the course of this year.

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## APPEAL MADE AGAINST INDISCIPLINE, NEPOTISM

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 6 Jan 82 p 3

[Editorial by Ocirema: "Poor Discipline and States of Mind"]

[Text] Many appeals have been launched on behalf of order and discipline. Nonetheless, in some sectors of life in the country, indiscipline continues to rule and functions as law, to the point that it is becoming a state of mind. That is, people are no longer perceiving that their attitudes and behavior are nothing more than indiscipline, which means that indiscipline, individually or collectively, has been assimilated, absorbed. In other words, "The robes have made the monk," by force of custom.

Nor is it difficult to see how this lack of discipline is coming to bear upon all the people, how it is spreading like a plague without a cure. Although the reasons behind it are as varied as men themselves, the root cause may be in the example set by some chiefs whose conduct is libertarian. Often, this same liberalism has its origins in incompetence, the spirit of nepotism, abuse of power and discrimination among workers. For example, a certain boss, Comrade X12, appoints a relative of a good friend to a particular job. The relative commits a serious breach of discipline; for example, he diverts funds from the enterprise. Because he is a friend of a friend of the boss, the swindle is hushed up, but all the other workers know about it. How, in good conscience, can this boss punish another worker who has committed a similar offense? Quite simply, he can't, and the thing spreads, case by case, breach by breach, until it is generalized. We also agree that certain wrong attitudes later assumed by the workers cannot be viewed in the same light. Sometimes the indiscipline is the result of injustices, the abuse of power and the nepotism of the bosses. It is an unthinking reaction, prejudicial, damaging, but it is rooted in the examples we have given above.

Then there are the workers who work just for the money, for the permit to shop for supplies at authorized stores.

Actually, they do scarcely any work. They forget that they are prejudicing the collective work effort and society as a whole. They are also usually the ones who complain and fuss the most. They are the first to accuse other workers of seeking promotion, of showing off, of this that and the other thing. They use demagogic arguments and are highly critical of the work performed by their colleagues. They always find fault with whatever the other workers are doing, although they are not

prepared to do any better, or even as well. These are the workers who have a solution for everything, and if their suggestions were followed--frankly--we would find ourselves having to import daylight itself.

Well, the lack of discipline, about which so much has been said and which is behind the low production and productivity rates, exists for very objective reasons. It will not disappear simply because we denounce it in harsh and bitter tones. It will be eliminated by eliminating the causes, specifically by ridding the work centers of those who foster liberalism and incompetence, irresponsibility, favoritism and the spirit of "leave-it-for-tomorrow-today-I-am-tired."

In fact, the Offensive Against Liberalism and Disorganization will continue in favor of economic organization and popular vigilance.

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## HUILA SOLAR ENERGY PROJECT RESOLVES WATER PROBLEMS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 6 Jan 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] Within the framework of utilization of new and renewable sources of energy, Angola has already conducted two highly successful experiments in the capture and use of solar energy.

Installed in the south of the country, in semi-arid regions where the lack of water resources has been aggravated by the drought in recent years, both systems are aimed exclusively at the captation of underground water.

There, the sun's rays are being transformed into electric energy to drive the pumps through the use of photovoltaic cells, a technology of French origin.

In a commune in Huila Province, one of these motors has been in operation for more than 3 months, pumping about 800 liters of water per hour during the solar day. The local peasant population, with a primitive agriculture, has adapted with remarkable ease to the use of a technological process which, although sophisticated, is basically simple, since it does not require any significant maintenance.

Standing near the five plates that contain the solar cells, in a contrast of two cultures, Francisco Xavier, farmer and shepherd from the village of Vikenge, speaks for the people of the region: "Before, we only had water when it rained. The nearest settlement with any water is in Malola, 5 or 6 kilometers from here."

Now the village's small farms do not lack for water. The herds do not have to travel great distances to drink and, above all, the people have good water to drink, and in sufficient quantity to meet other needs.

Xavier Chimbulunga teaches at the school located only 50 meters from the water pump, with over 100 students. He notes that the quality of the water flowing there will help to prevent the frequent gastrointestinal ailments which result primarily and immediately from drinking water from the water holes.

### In Mocamedes

Close to the Mocamedes desert, in Mutessa, the second electric pump is installed, fed with energy from the sun. Here, where Old Sol bakes the ground from a cloudless sky, the water brought up from under the ground is giving life to the goat herds which once flourished in the region and have diminished because of the persistent drought.

There is not a drop of water for dozens of kilometers around. The problems created in the region by the lack of water are such that, for example, the IIVA (Angolan Institute of Veterinary Research) station in Caraculo had to evacuate more than 700 sheep to the outskirts of Lubango, over 100 kilometers away.

Incidentally, the IIVA is exploring the possibility of providing a water source in that area. In the middle of a desolate drought region, there is already a small farm run by IIVA employees. Almeida Lopes, director of the Caraculo zootechnical substation, said: "Next year we are going to plant some hectares in alfalfa, so we can establish our herd here again."

For Armindo David da Silva, who has been a farmer for 35 years and is the director of the group of agricultural production units in Mocamedes, the most important consideration is the savings in conventional fuel to operate the water pump.

Da Silva, who is also a deputy in the provincial people's assembly, did not hide his admiration for the system using solar energy, which he was seeing for the first time. "There is no better solution for this area. There is no shortage of sunshine here." He calculated that a pump with the same capacity as the solar-powered motor installed there would consume about 30 liters of gasoline per day.

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JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH ALGERIA PUBLISHED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] At the invitation of the Party of the FLN (National Liberation Front), an important MPLA-Labor Party delegation led by Ambrosio Lukoki, member of the Political Bureau and Central Committee secretary for ideological matters, paid a friendship and working visit to Algeria from 26 to 30 December 1981.

During its stay, our party delegation was received by Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN Party. The delegation delivered a message from Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola [RPA] and of the MPLA-Labor Party. The delegation was later received by Algerian Interior Minister Bonalem Benhamouda, member of the Political Bureau, and also by Abdelhamid Mehri, chairman of the Commission for Information, Culture and Education, Belkacem Nabi, minister of energy and petrochemical industries, and Mostefa Beloucif, secretary general of the Algerian Ministry of National Defense, all members of the Central Committee.

The MPLA-Labor Party delegation had several discussions with an FLN-Party delegation led by Sliman Moffmann, member of the Central Committee and president of the Foreign Relations Commission.

Representing Angola in the discussions were Joao Luis Neto (Xietu), chief of staff of the FAPLA [Armed Forces of Angola], and Alexandre Rodrigues (Kito), coordinator of the Central Control Commission of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, both members of the party's Political Bureau; Afonso Van Dunem (Mbinda), member of the Central Committee and the committee's secretary for foreign relations; Ismael Martins, minister of finance; and Joao Saraiva de Carvalho, ambassador of the People's Republic of Angola in Algeria.

Algeria was represented by Lazhari Cheriet, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the Department of Relations with the Parties; Norredine Harbi, Algerian ambassador to Angola; Nourad Lamond, director of the Foreign Relations Commission; Boubekour Ogab, underdirector of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Hanafi Oussedik and Abdelkrim Tefidj, members of the Foreign Relations Commission.

The discussions took place in a atmosphere of frankness and friendship, reflecting the ties of militant solidarity and fellowship in struggle which unite the two parties. The discussions focused on an intensive examination of bilateral relations and of the developing international situation, more precisely, the situation on the African continent.

Angola and Algeria expressed their deep concern at the increased tension in southern Africa, provoked by South Africa's aggressive policy against the Front Line countries, particularly the RPA.

Examining the prevailing situation in southern Africa, the MPLA-Labor Party and FLN delegations especially condemned the criminal actions of the anachronistic, colonialist and racist apartheid regime, supported by the forces of imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

"These attacks constitute a flagrant violation of international law and a new challenge to the world's conscience," the communique adds, condemning the maneuvers by the western nations and Pretoria to delay Namibia's independence.

Examining the situation in the Indian Ocean, the two delegations denounced the foreign military presence, which constitutes a continuing threat to the coastal nations and to world security. They called for a dismantling of the military bases and withdrawal of the troops.

Regarding the situation in northwest Africa (Maghreb), the two delegations expressed their satisfaction at the military and diplomatic victories of the brother people of Western Sahara, under the leadership of the POLISARIO Front, against the expansionist policy of Morocco.

"The FLN and the MPLA-Labor Party reiterate their support for the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the PLO, and their solidarity with Syria and Lebanon in their struggle to protect their sovereignty and territorial integrity," the communique concludes.

6362  
CSO: 4742/170

TEAM INVESTIGATES DISTURBANCES AMONG STUDENTS IN CUBA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by Mario Campos]

[Text] Havana--It has long been known that one of the major investments of any developing country is in the education and instruction of its youth, of its people in general. In this regard, there is no doubt that, in this phase, the People's Republic of Angola has invested enormous capital, hardly exceeded by any other African country with demographic characteristics similar to ours.

In connection with the recent visit to Cuba by the director of the National Scholarship Institute, JORNAL DE ANGOLA sent a news team to study and report on the experience of our young students on the Isle of Youth.

Distributed over four schools, 1,854 Angolans are now studying at this Cuban educational center. On the Isle of Youth, about 30 minutes from Havana by air, our students are attending sixth- to tenth-grade classes. Boys and girls attend the same classes and live in the same buildings.

Incidentally, all the schools on the island--about 54 of them for students of several African nationalities--consist of one section strictly for classes and another section at the back where the students are housed.

One aspect of the schools which caught our attention was certainly the strong sense of organization, of both teachers and students. Each school has a Cuban director, who chairs the Directive Council. The council includes an Angolan teacher who is responsible for the other Angolan teachers and students. There is also a Technical Council composed of teaching coordinators for each discipline. For each grade section there is a section leader, generally a member of the JMPLA-Party Youth.

For the housing and productive sectors, there are the chiefs of dormitory (which consist of two grade sections), room leaders and a field brigade leader for each grade section. As for the party and associative organization, which is being established this year, its bases are similar to those existing in our country.

The main purpose of the visit by the director of the National Scholarship Institute was to investigate the most troubling concerns of our students and the real reasons for the poor discipline that prevailed in the Angolan schools 3 or 4 months earlier.

The concerns of the young Angolan students in Cuba, more precisely on the Isle of Youth, are generally those of scholarship students in any foreign country, along with several other problems caused by the inadequate organization and even nonfunctioning of some of our institutions, particularly the National Scholarship Institute.

Our first impression of the student group was of young future cadres for Angola, totally estranged from the daily realities of our country. The main reason for this estrangement is the lack of information about the country, be it political information or of a social and economic nature.

This was 13 November, and the students on the island still did not know about any resolution of the JMPLA-Party Youth Congress. We were told that the text of an important address by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, given during the last home visit of some Angolans studying abroad, did not reach the island until a month later. Equally severe is the problem of family correspondence with the students. The amount of mail that reaches the island is extremely limited.

Obviously, neither the National Scholarship Institute nor any other agency can substitute for the students' families. In other words, no agency can write to the students in place of their respective families.

It must be remembered, however, that many of the students' parents or guardians do not know where to address letters to their children or wards. This happens mainly with students who have come from provinces far removed from Luanda, some of whom have been here for 3 years without receiving any news from their relatives. What has the institute done to overcome this situation? We have means of communication, news media in our country that could facilitate such work. In any case, we believe something will be done soon to this end.

There are also material shortages, mainly of clothing and shoes for the students. Greater attention could be given to this aspect, despite all the problems our country is experiencing in this phase.

According to Emilio de Carvalho, the Angolan director on the Isle of Youth, this year Angola sent 33 pairs of shoes for the 247 young girls studying there. "Moreover, the students on the island have received a large number of children's items, which obviously will be of no use to our students, who range in age from 14 to 19 years." This second point in itself is a good indication of the lack of control by the agencies involved in support to the island students.

Regarding the above-mentioned lack of discipline among many of our students on the island, there is no justification for it, because the undisciplined acts were tolerated by Cuba, a country which is making an enormous and disinterested effort to maintain our students in that country.

It is difficult to provide an accurate description here of the wave of unruliness, because we did not witness it and because it has now been completely overcome. In any case, from what we could learn from teachers and students on the island, our students began to disregard the established standards. They tore up their own housing. They criminally attacked the fruit trees in the farm fields and even stole government vehicles to travel around the island. Their acts reached a point where they were completely beyond the control of our officials accredited in Cuba; the Cuban authorities had no other course but to prosecute them.

We hope that such incidents will not be repeated, above all because they occurred in a country which is lending us aid unparalleled in modern history. It is our feeling that the students expelled from Cuba up to now do not deserve to be treated like the other students in the country's educational institutions, much less be given the opportunity of receiving another study grant, which unfortunately still happens. We will take up the subject again in a later edition.

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CSO: 4742/143

CUBAN SUPPORT FOR LABOR STUDIES CENTER PRAISED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Dec 81 p 2

[Article by S.F.]

[Excerpts] Bras da Silva, minister of labor and social security, recently inaugurated the Labor Studies Center in that ministry. Present at the function were members of our party, UNTA [National Union of Workers of Angola], the labor unions, OMA [Organization of Angolan Women] representatives, Ministry of Labor and Social Security officials and others.

The new professional training center is intended not only to train personnel for the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, but also for all organizations and employer agencies and, in particular, for workers who perform their duties in human resources institutions.

Among other objectives to be achieved, this new training center has the responsibility of training technical cadres for the care and health of the workers, social security and work inspection.

On this occasion, the minister of labor and social security spoke of the valuable cooperation given by the minister of the State Committee for Labor from the Republic of Cuba, and stated that from the very first he had helped us not only by the prompt temporary dispatch of a national highly qualified and experienced director for the organization and setting up of the center, but also by sending technicians who will assist the Angolan teachers in the art of imparting knowledge on proper pedagogical principles. In concluding, he expressed his gratitude for this additional international gesture, manifested not only by the minister of the State Committee for Labor, but also by the RDH [African Democratic Rally] state secretary of labor and wages, for offering several accoutrements for human protection which will enable the students to become familiar with them and motivate them to use them themselves in the enterprises in which they will be working on terminating their courses.

8870  
CSO: 4742/163

NEW YEAR MESSAGE TO PEOPLE'S DEFENSE ORGANIZATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] Last Thursday, on behalf of the General Command of the ODP [People's Defense Organization], Lt Col Francisco Imperial Santana, acting commander of the ODP, delivered a new year message of congratulations to all officers, soldiers and civilian workers of his organization.

In the message, the official hailed the achievements of the past 12 months and noted the problems encountered in defending our threatened country and the interests of the popular masses.

"The defense of our production centers, 'kimbos' and cities and of the territorial integrity of our country was an ongoing task in the year ending now," reads the message from the ODP General Command. It adds that many gave their lives in this defense.

The battles waged by the first line of defense to halt the South African raids in Cunene and Kuando-Kubango provinces, the level of organization, discipline and combat readiness within the ODP, despite some shortcomings observed in some sectors, were among the notable achievements mentioned in the message as constituting a decisive step toward new and significant victories.

"As we begin another year," Santana's message stressed, "we have many tasks ahead of us, namely, improvement in political training and combat readiness and in the study of the laws and regulations regarding military discipline at all levels. This requires that each soldier redouble his efforts to comply fully with higher orders and directives, to insure the high level and proper functioning of the organization."

The ODP General Command urges all the organization's combatants to strengthen their vigilance and to carry out the tasks that will enable the country to grow and to advance in the building of socialism. The command wishes all the officers, soldiers and workers a happy and prosperous new year.

6362  
CSO: 4742/170

REOPENING OF FACTORY MAKING SOUGHT AFTER SLIPPERS URGED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Jan 82 p 2

[Commentary by Ocirema: "The Girls and Their Slippers"]

[Text] A while ago, we spoke here of the "garinas do 'ship.'" Today it might be appropriate to talk about the "garinas dos chupas."

By way of introduction, we will begin by defining the term "garinas dos chupas." "Garina" is a good old Angolan word, synonymous with "little girl," "miss," "young lady." "Chupas" are those plastic slippers which, although they make one's feet perspire, are very becoming and are very fashionable right now. There is not a girl who does not want one or more pairs of "chupas" in her wardrobe, in several colors, because they come in all colors and styles.

We would have no reason to talk about these slippers if there were not some abnormal circumstances surrounding them, for example, the way certain young ladies trap foreign cooperants, on first acquaintance, without any friendship, without anything, and beg: "Hey, can you get me some 'chupas'?"

It is obvious that a pair of slippers has reached the point where, if one of these girls knows of someone going abroad on service to any big city, heading the list of favors in exchange for favors is always a pair of "chupas."

It is not our intent here to criticize our young girls for wanting to present a good appearance, to be well groomed and well dressed. This is not the point. This is a very appropriate and particular part of youth, and young girls are the same and will always be the same everywhere in the world. It is right for them to want to experience their youth, this marvelous age that passes so quickly and leaves such good memories for the rest of their lives. What we are criticizing is the boldness with which these young girls go after a pair of slippers. This behavior only indicates that our young people are still, unfortunately, somewhat alienated, because, if a pair of slippers adds to one's life, life is more than a pair of slippers. There are much more important and worthier things in life than this. A close examination of this issue will lead us to conclusions that are not flattering to this small segment of our female youth.

Further analyzing the problem of the "chupas" and the furor they cause, we also reach important conclusions about the functioning of consumer societies, about the

way these societies alienate individuals by forcing them to buy a certain type of product, to create wealth for a half dozen men.

Doubtless there are many who recall that in colonial times there was a factory in Luanda--if memory serves me, it was Cipal or Curbol--that manufactured such "chupas." They were inexpensive plastic slippers and no one fancied them. At the time, people said: "Me? Wear 'chupas'? Never!" No one wanted them and no one who could afford anything better would buy them. They cost from 20 to 50 escudos then!

Today, the fashion-makers in Europe, the bony models in the slick magazines, like "Burka" and others, have promoted these slippers in Rome, Paris, London and other great capitals. The manufacturers, the men in the plastics industry throughout the world, have their hands full. The publicity is such that they sell everything they have. And, logically, since we are not isolated from the rest of the world, the fashion reached here and caught on. So the "garinas dos chupas" have multiplied like flies, presenting a less than ideal image to the cooperants and one which is not consistent with the values of the vast majority of Angola's youth or with its aspirations.

Now I address a small question to those in charge of light industry, the plastics industry: Why not reactivate the factory that manufactured these "chupas" and flood the market? This would avoid the disagreeable image presented by the "garinas dos chupas." These slippers are versatile and can substitute on certain occasions for calf or leather shoes, which are much more expensive. Am I wrong?

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CSO: 4742/183

UNITY URGED FOR ALL ON 25 DECEMBER 'FAMILY DAY'

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Dec 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] Today is Family Day, a day for socializing and brotherly relations among all united Angolans from Cabinda to Cunene, from the eastern frontiers to the sea, far and wide, wherever there is a man or woman for whom our national ideals constitute the prime objective of our struggle, a joyful date on which the question of political unity is placed with special import on the revolutionary vanguard, the MPLA-Labor Party. Today is a joyful day among us all. A day for serious thought, for friendly fraternizing on the threshold of a new year, which is quickly drawing closer, and when national unity will continue to be a basic matter for fulfillment of the enormous political responsibilities with which we still have to cope: the promotion of socialism, peace and well-being among all Angolan people.

For us, Family Day is the anticipation of a brotherhood which has its bases in the materialistic understanding of the history of humanity. December 25 immersed its roots in the culture of a good part of the people in the world who, amid the pressures of war, are closely united by their desire for peace and prosperity.

Our people, independent after two national liberation wars, while still continuing to suffer the severe effects of the racist aggression in which thousands of people have died and continue to die, celebrate Family Day with the hope that every step taken as the years go by will contribute to the fulfillment of the most justified aspirations: their dignity which has been unjustly taken from them, and the social well-being which on withdrawal was denied them in favor of a foreign social class.

Today we celebrate Family Day in liberty; we celebrate it, it is true, at a time when our country still faces some problems which prevent this day from really being a festive occasion. But, actually, the great Angolan family, despite all these still existent difficulties, can come together and spend some time in brotherly and enriching festivity.

Meanwhile, we shall also remember that in many parts of the world, December 25 is a joyless day. We shall also reflect on the problem of political refugees and immigrants in foreign countries fleeing specific situations, particularly

those involving material privations. There are people who in this day and age do not experience the usual human warmth, while there are many thousands of people who on this date spend a joyful day together among relatives and friends.

In short, the great Angolan family from Cabinda to Cunene is today reunited. Men, women and children meet around the same table to discuss their problems. They eat and drink firmly convinced that Family Day really represents the sharing of common beliefs, common culture and brotherhood.

8870  
CSO: 4742/163

BRIEFS

FAPLA OFFICER'S DEATH ANNOUNCED--Yesterday our editorial staff received a communiqué from the FAPLA [Armed Forces of Popular Liberation of Angola] National Political Directorate informing us of the death on 22 December of Lt Col Santana Lino Kimbuenda "Kuanza-Sul," in Lubango City. Lt Col Santana Kimbuenda was born of peasant descent in Munenga Commune (Libolo Municipality), Kwanza-Sul Province on 3 January 1945, and having been mobilized for the colonial army in 1966, left for Cabinda where he joined the MPLA military service. He later underwent military training in the Banga, Madibu and Ngiri bases, and subsequently joined the famous Bomboko military column. Transferred in 1968 to the East Front, he performed his duties of sector group leader of the Savembo Squadron. In 1974 he belonged to the command unit of the special artillery group and on completing the course in field artillery in 2 years in the Soviet Union, he was subsequently appointed armament commander of the 9th Brigade. In 1978 he was appointed chief adjutant of armament and artillery administration of the general staff, a position he held until his death. With his death, besides a valiant fighter, the FAPLA has lost an MPLA-Labor Party militant who devoted his life to the Angolan people's victorious struggle. The FAPLA Chief Directorate, in the name of officers, sergeants, soldiers and sailors, offers the bereaved family deepest sympathy. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Dec 81 p 3] 8870

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY--Chitato--Agostinho Bomboko, provincial delegate of the Ministry of the Interior, announced to ANGOP that 20 percent of this province's juveniles between the ages of 17 and 19 are delinquents and engaged in acts of banditry, robberies and rapes. According to this official, the lack of a rehabilitation school for minors in the province is the basic reason for the increase in juvenile delinquency. On this occasion, the provincial delegate of the Ministry of the Interior told the local press the various articles stolen, particularly textiles, radios, recorders, milk cartons and other objects intended to be exchanged for diamonds. Agostinho Bomboko said that every month the Investigation Department records more than 13 cases of this kind in which those implicated are youths, and added that a control of all vagrants is to be put into effect within the next few days and violators are to be brought to justice. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Dec 81 p 2] 8870

SUPPORT FROM STUDENTS IN USSR--The Association of Angolan Students in the USSR sent the MPLA-Labor Party and Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos a message of support declaring its utter and profound indignation over the unremitting and

flagrant attacks on the sovereignty of our government and the inhuman and genocidal actions and by the deplorable acts of economic sabotage recently demonstrated by the fire at the PETRANGOL refinery, perpetrated by South African racists in the pay of international imperialism led by the United States. In the same message, the Angolan students in the USSR paid homage to the glorious FAPLA and to all who have given their lives in defense of the country, the people and the revolution and vow to serve the people and the Angolan revolution unselfishly, under the leadership of the MPLA-Labor Party and Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, faithful continuer of the awe-inspiring work initiated by the immortal leader of the Angolan Revolution, Comrade President Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Dec 81 p 2] 8870

KWANZA-SUL ECONOMIC SITUATION--The Provincial Commission of Kwanza-Sul Province met recently to analyze the economic situation in the province. The meeting was chaired by Armando Ndembo, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and provincial commissioner of Kwanza-Sul. During the meeting it was ascertained that despite the efforts of the Provincial Commission to control the chaos still prevailing in the business sector, the results were not successful. Various measures have been taken to handle the situation, specifically, cancellation of the accreditation issued by the Provincial Commission to the province merchants; this accreditation will be renewed according to various formalities, concerning which interested parties will be duly informed. So the measures will have the desired effect, the party and government of Kwanza-Sul Province ask the cooperation of all ministries, agencies and provincial directors in complying strictly with the outlined directives. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Dec 81 p 4] 6362

TRAIN DERAILMENT--Malanje--A mixed train (passenger and freight) traveling the Malanje-Luanda line derailed Sunday in the locale of Cambunze, 14 kilometers from the municipality of Cacuso. There were no fatalities. The train was carrying passengers and 400 tons of various merchandise from Mocamedes to the city of Malanje. Railway inspector Joao Martins said repairs to the train will take about a month. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Dec 81 p 4] 6362

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH ZAIRE--Kinshasa--The proceedings of the Angolan-Zairian Joint Commission, which began on 21 December in Kinshasa, ended on Tuesday with the signing of two important agreements, one regarding the institution of a broad joint cooperation commission and the other one on cultural and scientific cooperation between the two countries. The two parties also noted the need to reactivate the tripartite commission on refugees, which includes the People's Republic of Angola [RPA], Zaire and Zambia, and stressed the need to strengthen their cooperation in the area on trade, fishing, the merchant marine and petroleum. On signing the agreements, Paulino Pinto Joao, Angolan secretary of state for cooperation, and Lengema Dulia, Zairian secretary of state for international cooperation, expressed their pleasure at the results of the meeting. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 31 Dec 81 p 2] 6362

PORtUGUESE HOTEL COOPERATION--A protocol defining the principles on which to base the negotiations for the signing of a hotel cooperation accord between Angola and Portugal has been approved by the Portuguese authorities. The protocol, which has already been approved by Gamaliel Martins, Angolan minister of domestic trade, calls for the provision of equipment, technical assistance for the training courses to be conducted in the hotel schools in Luanda, Huambo and Huila, organization of seminars in the Angolan capital and the training of managers for related companies and units. About 25 Angolan students are currently attending hotel schools in Lisbon, Algarve and Estoril, and similar classes are planned for an equal number of grantees. [Text] Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguses 9 Jan 82 p 1] 6362

CSO: 4742/183

## RAWLINGS URGED TO PROCEED TO ACTION

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3363, 18 Jan 82 p 136

**[Text]** FLT-LT. Rawlings has now been back at the controls in Ghana for a fortnight and it is time that some serious measures appeared to replace the speeches and gestures that have marked the New Year so far. A halt should be called to the demonstrations of support; too much repetition undermines their credibility and whilst at first they were understandable, and probably spontaneous, a better demonstration now of faith in, and backing for, Flt-Lt. Rawlings and the PNDC would be some solid work. For example, everybody knows that Ghana's roads are in a poor state; hand-made roads may not be as spectacular, or as comfortable to travel on, as those made with machinery, but they would be a vast improvement on many of the pot-holed relics which regrettably make up much of Ghana's road-system. Anything that makes moving goods in Ghana easier would be a benefit to the economy. Not only are there some 80,000 tonnes of exportable cocoa to be got to the ports — the PNDC has appointed a special task-force to tackle this — but if it is easier to get food from farms to cities, this could help to reduce the urban living costs and encourage farmers to grow more.

What is certain is that demands for market traders to lower their prices will have little helpful effect — exhortations might work better — and the news that troops have been burning market-places in Kumasi is plainly bad. Surely the memory of Makola's "elimination" in 1979 cannot have faded completely? One had hoped that Flt-Lt. Rawlings' economic approach, and that of the PNDC — a few of whose names have been revealed, without providing much guidance about their likely practical policies — would be less naive now than that applied in the days of the AFRC.

Flt-Lt. Rawlings criticised President Limann for failing to harness the national enthusiasm which he obtained in 1979 to revitalise and cleanse the country. He himself must now take advantage of the enthusiasm which he has revived and persuade his countrymen of the necessity to accept severe, not to say harsh, measures to lay solid foundations for the popular democratic future to which he says he wants to lead Ghana. *West Africa* has already urged Flt-Lt. Rawlings to carry out the devaluation which is urgently needed to restore Ghana's credibility as well as its credit, and now repeats that urging. In addition he must find some way to reduce the disproportionately large number of government employees, who represent such a drain upon the national revenue. This will require a high degree of moral courage from Flt-Lt. Rawlings, whose physical courage is undoubted, and also persuasive leadership to guide people into productive work — agriculture seems the most obvious since it can produce actual wealth for the nation as well as food.

According to reports from Ghana there are some details about the new state of affairs in that country which are disquieting but these are early days yet to be other than hopeful about what lies ahead. To be suspicious of Flt-Lt. Rawlings and Ghana just because Libya was the first country to offer friendship — and it is said practical help in the form of oil — would be simply foolish. While most people would prefer the change of government to have been effected by ballots and not bullets, as Nigeria's Foreign Minister, Professor Adu, said, the people of Ghana are entitled to change their government in any manner they choose.

## DISAPPOINTMENT EXPRESSED OVER PRESS CHANGES

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3363, 18 Jan 82 pp 143-144

**[Text]** IT IS UNDERSTANDABLE, if hardly admirable, that the PNDC, doubtless prompted by Flt-Lt. Rawlings, has dismissed Nana Addo-Twum from his position as editor of the *Mirror* because of his part in publishing in the *Daily Graphic* on October 27, 1980, a story that Flt-Lt. Rawlings had visited the newspaper's offices and angrily told Nana Addo-Twum that he and other journalists should be very careful because in the next revolution "thousands of civilians would die, including journalists of the *Graphic*".

The PNDC at the same time as it dismissed Nana Addo-Twum also sacked the *Daily Graphic* editor, Mr. George Aidoo, claiming that he had been involved in the publication of Flt-Lt. Rawlings' alleged warning. The PNDC mentions that at the time certain senior members of the *Daily Graphic* editorial staff formally contradicted the story carried by their paper (*West Africa*, November 10, 1980).

That group has again issued a statement, this time pointing out that Mr. Aidoo had nothing to do with the fabrication of October, 1980, and had been then editor of the *Mirror*. The directors of the Graphic Corporation switched the two editors in April last year to try to resolve difficulties which had arisen because of the events of October 1980.

Mr. Kojo Yankah has been appointed editor of the *Daily Graphic* and Mr. Yaw Boakye Ofori-Atta has gone from the *Graphic* to be editor of the *Mirror*.

What is even more disturbing as a pointer towards PNDC attitudes to the press in Ghana is the news that Miss Elizabeth Ohene, among others, has been sent on indefinite leave. Miss Ohene was

literary editor of the *Daily Graphic* in the first half of 1979, and also author of a column called "Thinking Allowed", in which she published some outspoken criticisms of Flt-Lt. Rawlings' Armed Forces Revolutionary Council. Despite this, the AFRC decided to appoint her editor to replace the uneasy duumvirate of Mr. J. K. Addo-Twum, as editor, and Mr. Richard Horsley, who had been appointed as "supervising editor" by the Akuffo regime.

Miss Ohene had, however, studied the Constitution of the Third Republic carefully and pointed out that editors could only be appointed by the Press Commission — which did not then exist — and asked that she should be appointed *acting* editor. Many people believe that she brought about a considerable improvement in the *Daily Graphic* during her editorship and she did not let her personal admiration for Flt-Lt. Rawlings inhibit her vigorous expression of opinions.

It seemed to many to be good news when the Limann administration decided in February 1980 to appoint Miss Ohene as substantive editor, but the idea was spoilt by the appointment of a "supervising editor" as well. Miss Ohene was not pleased and explained in simple and stinging detail that the President was, in any case, in breach of the Constitution by purporting to appoint editors for Ghanaian newspapers. She followed that up by asking the Supreme Court for a declaration that the President was trying to contravene the Constitution.

It is unfortunate, to say the least, that Flt-Lt. Rawlings' PNDC apparently does not relish the thought of having such an independent journalist working in Ghana.

## BRIEFS

STEADILY DECREASING COCOA REVENUE--Cocoa industry sources said income last year from cocoa, which provides 80 per cent of Ghana's hard currency, fell to \$430m. from more than \$800m. in 1980. Production has fallen steadily to about 250,000 tonnes this year from 570,000 tonnes in 1965, when Ghana was the number one world producer, they added. The PNDC has said that transport of cocoa to ports is a priority. Accra Radio quoted the new cocoa committee as saying the industry's problems resulted from a shortage of labour and trucks. and bad roads. It said the National Bank of Ghana had released funds to buy the cocoa stored in the interior. Informed sources said that before the coup, many farmers were still receiving "chits" (promissory notes) in lieu of cash for their cocoa, despite a CMB ban on the practice. In Accra a curfew remains in force and troops still patrol the streets, but life is returning to normal and shops and markets are busy. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3363, 18 Jan 82 p 199]

CSO: 4700/617

## VIEIRA DISCUSSES PROBLEMS WITH STUDENTS IN USSR

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 16 Dec 81 pp 4-5

[Excerpts] Today we conclude publication of a report by our special correspondent in the Soviet Union about the working and friendship visit to that country by Comrade Joao Bernardo Vieira from 27 November to 5 December.

### Presence That Justifies Aspirations of the Members

The meeting of the Brigade Commander with scholarship students previously prepared by the OEGB (Organization of Guinea-Bissau Students Abroad) was held at the conference hall of our embassy in Moscow. Present at the conference were almost 100 youths from various cities of the 15 Federated Republics of the USSR. They represented the 400 scholarship students from our country who are taking courses at the professional, middle and higher levels.

### Police Regime to Justify Deviations

In his speech, the maximum leader of our party, Nino Vieira, made a short retrospective review of an entire situation of instability, lack of definition and flight to ideological principles and, above all, the establishment of a police regime of repression which insured a state of ideological vacuum. The party lost its position as a political force serving as leader of society, and all this produced serious contradictions among the leaders and therefore brought about the military uprising last year.

Nino Vieira also reported to the students the progress of the work by commissions of auditors on the economic anomalies of the country.

### A Future Path That We Shall Follow...

Nino Vieira explained that one of the results of the Extraordinary Congress, in the international field, was the closer relations with socialist countries. According to him, Luiz Cabral visited the Soviet Union in 1973, but only in his capacity as the leader of the Guinea-Bissau Government and not as the top representative of the party. Aristides Pereira had also visited the USSR, but on a personal visit and not officially as the secretary-general of the party, the party whose struggle has had the complete support of the USSR and other socialist countries. This makes it appear that our friends were beginning to foresee our gradual rift.

"We are going to reinforce relations with all our socialist allies. That is why we came here to reaffirm once more our position and to do everything possible to make these relations gain a new character on a future path on which the children of Guinea-Bissau will be happy and prosperous...."

#### Good Conditions for Study, but Some Problems

After the speech by the Guinean Chief of State it was the turn of the students to speak. They did this through Arlindo Barros Mota, chairman of the Guinea-Bissau Student Organization in the USSR. He spoke in a warm voice and presented the facts in a concise manner which represented the common feelings of his colleagues, as they themselves have confirmed.

Somewhat differently from Guinea-Bissau students in Western countries, the pre-occupation of the scholarship students in the USSR, as well as in other socialist countries, does not concern food, housing, or studies in themselves. In these matters they have all the guarantees. What concerns the local OEGB Committee is the fact that their students face problems, especially those who are sent there with insufficient school preparation, very often inferior to that demanded in Soviet establishments.

This makes some who, faced with difficulties of intensive competition, either decide to change courses, or become demoralized and waste time. This creates serious problems for our embassy, which unfortunately does not have material and financial means to protect a student in a situation of impasse, as for example, when he is expelled by an educational institution.

In the opinion of Arlindo Mota, the students place all blame on lack of organization and coordination and, above all, on lack of care in the selection of candidates for student scholarships by the Ministry of National Education. "The scholarship students are sent as if they were packages." Sometimes they are students who have been ill advised, who see themselves placed in classes that in practice have nothing to do with Guinea's real situation, or are sent to classes that are not given as specific disciplines in the USSR. The students ask: Why don't the entities that send them make contact with the embassy or the student committee to better inform themselves of the situation?

It is this lack of information that concerns the students. When they have problems they do not know whom to approach. Last year this situation became worse. That is why they asked the leaders present there to take into consideration their concerns. They must be informed so as to be able to acquire information, because this aspect is also part of training of an integral participant in the revolutionary process of their country.

"Our problem is not to train cadres who tomorrow will not know the true situation of their country. Therefore, the objective of the OEGB is to conduct political work among the students so that at the end of their studies they do not return home ignorant of the national situation, made worse by placing their vision outside reality and live 'above' the situation of our people," explained the student spokesman, stressing that to do differently would not be in the interest of training cadres if it is only to fill numerical quotas.

### Cronyism and Lack of Discipline

Arlindo Mota cited the case of certain comrades who sometimes combine aspects of difficulties with pure and simple negligence. "These are comrades who lack the will to study, who do not know the price of a state scholarship. Therefore," he said, "we need a certain autonomy to act against these people and send them to Bissau when it is necessary. In addition, they should not be allowed access to other scholarships in other countries, as has happened."

For his part, Commander Nino issued a warning in this connection and advised rigorous discipline in the name of the preservation of the PAIGC of Guinea-Bissau prestige, whose students have always been esteemed abroad.

Arlindo Mota expanded more on the question of ideological option to which the youths should pay more attention and assured: "When, in a program of the party such as ours, the building of a society without exploitation of man by man is defined, we find that this society should be similar to the system of society that is present in the USSR.... Therefore, we find that here is where we should learn the lessons of socialism, but also to know later how to apply these lessons in practice to our situation and not to a utopia, as regrettably we have seen in disastrous experiences in Africa."

Several students asked to speak and corroborated the position of their colleague and also asked questions for clarification on this or that matter of the present political and social situation in our country.

11634  
CSO: 4742/157

BRIEFS

GULBENKIAN FOUNDATION TRAINING ASSISTANCE--Kalouste Gulbenkian Foundation next year will cooperate in the courses for training middle level laboratory cadres by sending monitors and physicians to Guinea-Bissau. It will also cooperate in the organization of maintenance services in the hospitals. Agreements for this cooperation will be signed in January when the minister of health and social affairs of our country will be in Portugal on an official visit. A delegation of that humanitarian institution made up of Ferreira Pereira, chemical engineer, and Manuel Judice Halpern, physician and university professor, were in our country from 11 to 17 December to study the situation. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 16 Dec 81 p 2] 11634

HOLIDAY SUPPLIES IMPORTED--The traditional supply of the national market with various imported goods for the Christmas and New Year festivities arrived last week with the appearance in the Bissau ports of two ships: the "Margriet Danielsen" (Dutch) and "Cabo Verde" (Portuguese). Wine and clothing were the largest consignments. Among other merchandise, almost all destined for the People's Stores and the Socomin are: about 76 tons of food products for children, toys, ordinary and toilet soap, deodorants, dried fish, frozen turkeys, tomato concentrates, sausages, pickles, olives, peas, chickpeas, wheat flour in packages, chicken and beef bouillon, crackers, biscuits, corn bread, dry and glazed fruit, unshelled nuts, figs, green chestnuts, ham, cold meat, salmagundi, thick sausages, mortadela cheese, cheeses of various kinds, butter and margarine, 20 tons of sardines, pasta, onions, potatoes, garlic and beans. According to the bill of lading, the Socomin is the only establishment that received shoes, but in very small quantities. Also arrived: drums with lime, stoppers for bottles (Cicer), various medicines for the Farmedi and 100 tons of fishmeal for the Suinave, among many other products. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 16 Dec 81 p 3] 11634

ITALIAN RICE DONATION--As an emergency aid to allow the country to face food shortages, the Italian Government will give Guinea-Bissau 3,000 tons of rice. This rice should arrive this month, or at the latest in January. The protocol of agreement which makes possible this shipment was signed last Saturday by Comrade Victor Freire Monteiro, minister-governor of the BNG [Guinea-Bissau] and the ambassador of Italy in Guinea-Bissau, Roberto Roselini. In June the Italian Government supplied 1,000 tons of rice to Guinea-Bissau. The Italian ambassador said that in spite of the importance of the emergency aid such as this, the Italian Government is more interested in helping Guinea-Bissau to

become self-sufficient in food by its own means. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 16 Dec 81 p 2] 11634

DPRK DELEGATION--A delegation of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party arrived in our country yesterday on a 5-day visit within the framework of the existing friendship relations between our two peoples and parties. "Friendship relations between the two parties are long standing but it is necessary to develop and consolidate this friendship," said the head of the delegation, Yang Hyong-sop, member of the Central Committee. During his stay in Guinea-Bissau, Yang Hyong-sop, who is also the chairman of the Social Sciences Academy, and the two persons who accompany him, officials of the International Department of the Party, will meet with Comrade Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary-general of the PAIGC and president of the Revolutionary Council. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 19 Dec 81 p 1] 11634

CSO: 4742/157

OFFICIAL ANALYZES NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Jan 82 p 3

[Excerpt] "With good leadership and organization we can carry out our plans. But to organize, we must first put our organizational structure and leadership entity in order. It is necessary for the leadership organization, ministry, Secretariat of State, provincial government, district government, business community and directorate to be organized and known for their exemplary discipline and austerity," asserted Planning Minister Mario Machungo in analyzing the development of the country's economic activity during the recent ninth session of the people's assembly.

Speaking first of the PEC/81 [Central State Plan for 1981], Mario Machungo said that significant advances have been made.

"In accordance with forecasts for 1981, we can state that agricultural production increased 13 percent over the previous year, broken down as follows: 12 percent for agriculture, 10 percent for cattle raising and 23 percent for forestry activities. The state sector shows an increase of 17 percent and the cooperative sector 32 percent, while the private sector remains at the same level as the previous year. In 1981, industrial production increased 7 percent over the previous year. Overall freight traffic was destined to increase 8 percent in 1981 over 1980," Machungo said.

In accordance with these developments, he emphasized that the forecasts indicate a significantly higher growth rate for 1981 over the average annual growth rate forecast for the 5-year period 1976-1980. "However," he said, "these advances are still insufficient to keep pace with the tasks to be accomplished throughout the decade."

He expressed the opinion that the increase in productivity in social work, as indicated by a growth rate of about 5 percent, was the principal factor which led to the results obtained.

Action was also taken in 1981 to assure the implementation of the major development projects planned for the decade. Noteworthy among the efforts to implement the projects of coal and gas, iron and steel and aluminum are Limpopo and Incomati, 400,000 hectares, Zambezi Valley, Lioma, 120,000 hectares in Niassa, Zambezia and Manica.

"We are also carrying out geological cartography projects, particularly in the prospecting of coal, iron and other metallic and nonmetallic ores."

He also stressed the progress made in foreign trade and transportation, particularly in better organization and planning by foreign trade companies and in our efforts to make the transportation sector more dynamic and commensurate with our country's needs in this area, within the framework of regional cooperation.

"We still have a long way to go in these areas inasmuch as the results obtained show that we could have done still better if we had made a greater effort to raise the level of activity and organization of these sectors and assumed the role they represent in international economic relations," he said.

#### Effects of the Capitalist World Crisis

After pointing out that action is to be taken in these sectors to achieve more dynamic results in 1982, Mario Machungo said that maximum achievement of export goals and the rendering of services suffered particularly from the negative effects of the international economic situation which was characterized, during that period, by a deterioration in the rates of exchange.

"The People's Republic of Mozambique, an underdeveloped country with strained economy and no oil production, is continuing to suffer the effects of the capitalist economic crisis without, meanwhile, having the means to keep pace with the mounting spiral of oil prices and industrialized products on which our economy is still dependent," the minister of planning said in beginning to analyze fundamental questions which affected not only the level of accomplishment of the PEC/81 but also the prospects of accomplishment during the next few years.

"In our 6 years of independence thus far, our country has not yet been able to alter the economic structure left us by colonialism. Meanwhile, international economic relations are increasingly worsening exchange rates and aggravating the dependence of our weak economies on those of the developed capitalist countries," he asserted.

In this regard, the minister of planning says that it is absolutely necessary for us to engage more in the realization of our economic plans so that, in the future, we shall be in better position to cope with any adverse developments which the capitalist economy imposes upon us. Otherwise, we shall have great difficulty keeping pace with the unprecedented rise in prices of the principal products we import.

Illustrating the urgent need to change our country's economic structure to be able to participate on an equal basis in the international division of labor, Mario Machungo gave some examples of the unfavorable evolution of prices, one of the most outstanding being the following:

"In 1965, a bulldozer cost us about 65.6 tons of sugar; in 1980, the same bulldozer cost us about 246.5 tons of sugar, or about four times as much; this means that, in 1965, each worker in the sugar industry worked for 6 months to purchase a bulldozer; now he has to work for about 2 years to buy the same machine."

With regard to the possibility of winning the battle of the decade, the minister of planning said: "The experience we have accumulated during these past years in the construction of socialism in our country leads us to believe that our plans are absolutely within our reach. We have natural potentialities; we have a great army of workers and farmers; we have our intelligence and the experience of our working people.

"These resources, experience shows us," he said, "will serve no purpose if not developed within the framework of scientific organization and leadership which will enable us to extract all the potentialities and attributes they have to offer."

8568  
CSO: 4742/168

MOZAMBIQUE

FOREIGN EXPERTS TO ASSIST ZAMBEZE RIVER VALLEY DEVELOPMENT

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 15 Dec 81 p 16

[Article by Samuel Mucavele]

[Text] Next month the physical planning of 320,000 hectares for rural development in the Zambeze Valley will begin. It has been prepared by the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] Government with the support of the TCP (Technical Cooperation Program) of the FAO (UN Food and Agriculture Organization).

For, foreign experts in various specialties will be sent to the area. They will be experts in the fields of geographic and socioeconomic planning and a counselor who will seek means to allow better progress of the work.

"The essential purposes of the TCP program are, specifically: support to be given by it in case of disasters, preparation of investments, training of persons on the rural level and other needs," said Danish economist Dr Finn Tarp, an official of the FAO program, to DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE. It is estimated that this project will last 1 year.

Security of Food Supply

To help the food sector in Mozambique, the FAO has a program of security of food supply which is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Domestic Trade, and which at the present time has three projects in progress.

The first one comprises outfitting a brigade for conservation of cereals and training of cadres for this job. In this context 2 courses will be organized for the 10 existing brigades in all the provinces of the country. In the second project the stress is on planning security of food supply and it has an FAO economist and a worker in the MIC [Ministry of Domestic Trade].

The third and last project has the aim of building warehouses in the Beira area, with a capacity of 15,000 (fifteen thousand) tons of cereals. It is to be noted that the building of warehouses will later be extended to all provinces of the country, which will permit, in a certain way, good storage of the products.

11635

CSO: 4742/152

#### NETHERLANDS FINANCING FOR BEIRA PORT DEVELOPMENT

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 12 Dec 81 p 14

[Text] The final report of the first stage of the study on the port of Beira, carried out with the cooperation of Holland, has already been delivered to the Ministry of Ports and Land Transportation. The document contains a complete study on the procedures needed for rehabilitation of the port of Beira, from dock repairs to purchase of equipment. For the implementation of the guidelines contained in the study, Holland announced financing of \$12 million.

The document also studies ways to improve the productivity of the port, adopting new operations techniques more in keeping with the characteristics of the docks and the warehousing area of all products in transit.

Regarding the access channels, the study includes important recommendations for the introduction of improvements in line with the short-term evolution of the traffic and therefore of navigation, that is, the type of ships.

The report also touches on the present level of services in the port of Beira in its most diverse aspects, stressing the need to improve the organization itself, in order to attain the efficiency the port demands in its effort to better service neighboring countries.

As a matter of fact, the port of the capital of Sofala, in addition to serving the center of the country, is of extreme importance for the neighboring Zimbabwe and Malawi, because for the latter a large percentage of its food needs are warehoused in Beira.

Regarding the rehabilitation of the port, the document points out the importance that should be given to the renewal of its equipment, namely electric cranes and coal handling installations, which are considered important for increasing productivity of the railroad complex.

In addition, the value of the study report is, precisely, that in showing the present pictures of the port of Beira and all the gaps that have to be bridged for its growth, it indicates where best to apply the available funds.

### Investment in Priority Areas

Mozambican authorities who will study the document from now on will define the areas for investment on a priority basis, after which the implementation of the project will follow, with the cooperation of the financing country.

According to a source at the Ministry of Ports and Land Transportation contacted by DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, the areas of greater priority for the growth of the port of Beira, in terms of quality of services, have already been practically defined during this year in the various works that the Commission of Transportation and Communications for Southern Africa has carried out, the present study being the direct result of the recommendations made by the commission.

11635  
CSO: 4742/152

STUDY IDENTIFIES WEAKNESSES IN FOREIGN TRADE

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 20 Dec 81 p 12

[Text] Throughout this year, but especially since July, we have been asking questions about past or present bottlenecks in foreign trade.

We spent many hours visiting various firms in the sector talking with importers, distributors and retailers; we spoke with directors, department heads and workers and we contacted Bank of Mozambique and National Planning Commission officials.

The following is the information gathered during our investigation:

Most state firms for foreign trade do not have legal status or a well-defined organization; they do not know what their jurisdiction or areas of activity are.

Moreover, when most of these firms were set up, they did not have registered capital. As a result, they do not have the financial means to purchase goods and have always had to resort to bank financing at over 7 percent interest, usually compounded quarterly.

Quarterly compounding of interest raises financing costs to 12 percent, thus eating into the firms' operating funds, including allotments for goods.

The banks will not grant loans or financing to firms with no legal status; the latter turn to other legally established companies for funds for business activities. There is no dialogue between banks and importers.

Lacking financial resources, companies obtain credit from the distributor, delaying repayment of the debt for many months while the distributor has financial obligations to meet with the bank.

It takes many months to obtain proper authorization and hard currency credits for import requests. Often the requester has to redo the bureaucratic paperwork because the time limit on the documentation, especially the pro forma manufacturers' invoice, has expired.

There is no coordination and cooperation between Central State Planning, Foreign Trade Planning and the hard currency fund. An import request is only approved when there is adequate foreign currency.

There have been long delays in drawing up the redistribution plan.

Personnel trained in technical matters are needed in the companies but there are no programs to train such people. Problems about wages and revision of job descriptions adversely affect the training of personnel and the smooth functioning of firms.

Most import, distribution and retail firms connected with foreign trade or dependent upon it were created when similar capitalist firms of the colonial era were liquidated.

If those firms were in a good financial position, then the state firm began without many problems, having assets for initial capital; if these private firms had problems, then the state firm inherited the unfavorable situation and took responsibility for it.

There is no coordination and communication among importers, distributors and retailers. Some of these people do not know the range of imported goods; sometimes people only learn what has been ordered when the goods arrive at the warehouse.

Equipment remains in warehouses or storage areas for long periods because without the proper documentation prices cannot be set.

The wrong equipment is ordered and does not meet specifications or people do not know what the specifications are; it seems important to order equipment which is later rejected by the proper department.

Equipment comes without spare parts and thus is unusable for long periods until these parts arrive.

If the port of debarkation is incorrect, then equipment or products for a region in the north will be unloaded in Maputo or vice-versa; months are lost until they are shipped to the proper destination.

Documents, orders and even railroad cars with merchandise have been lost, exports wait in warehouses and port storage areas for long periods and it takes a long time to obtain space on ships and trains.

The overseas law on Portuguese customs and decree/law 27/76 of 29 July 1976 are scrupulously observed. The first is completely obsolete and the second is almost outdated and should be revised immediately.

As for customs duties, there is a high consumer tax on imported goods used on a daily basis which raises the price of goods proportionally for the consumer.

Distributors and retailers, using the high profit margins of colonial times (ranging from 10 to 180 percent), also inflate the price of products.

9479

CSO: 4742/161

PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL FAIRS PLANNED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Jan 82 p 3

[Text] "This year our country will participate in 10 international fairs to be held in African, European and Middle Eastern countries," said Armindo de Brito, president of the Mozambican Chamber of Commerce [CCM].

With regard to our continent and within the scope of the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference], the People's Republic of Mozambique [RPM] will participate in five international fairs, according to a statement made by Dr Brito to the newspaper DOMINGO.

It will participate in the Zimbabwe International Fair, from 24 April to 1 May; the Saba-Saba Fair in Dar es Salaam, from 1 to 9 July; the Ndola International Fair in Zambia, from 1 to 6 July; the Gaborone International Fair in Botswana, during the last week of July; and the Manzini Trade Fair in Swaziland, during the last week of August.

Our country will also participate in the El Djazair International Fair in Algeria at the end of August.

Mozambique will also participate in the Baghdad International Fair in Iraq from 1 to 15 October.

In Europe the RPM will be represented in the Leipzig Spring Fair, in the GDR; the Lisbon International Fair in Portugal, from 14 to 23 May; and the Plovdiv International Fair in Bulgaria, from 3 to 9 March.

It is also expected that our country will be represented at the Milan International Fair in Italy from 14 to 23 April, according to the same weekly newspaper, quoting CCM President Dr Armindo de Brito.

Our country's participation in those fairs is being arranged by this commercial institution. According to the same information source, preparations are now underway for the Mozambican pavilion at the Leipzig Spring Fair.

The CCM has contracted the international agency to draw up plans for the above pavilion, which will occupy a space of 192 square meters.

It is hoped that this year's representation will be of better quality than that of last year, which was considered rather inadequate and poor, according to DOMINGO.

Moreover, the director general of INTERMAK told DOMINGO that the work is in the definite planning stage. The pavilion will give a display of our natural resources and various national activities.

The display will feature stamp collecting, craftsmanship, tourism, ports and railways as well as Mozambican Airlines.

There will also be a display of wood products, charcoal, citrine, cashew nuts, shrimp, cotton, hemp, tea, sugar, semiprecious stones and INAL floor clocks.

8568

CSO: 4742/168

POLITICAL STUDY FOR STUDENTS GOING ABROAD

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 21 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by Edmundo Manhica]

[Text] The Department for Cadres and Training of the Maputo OJM [Mozambique Youth Organization] Provincial Secretariat has completed almost all tasks set out in the PEC/81 [Central State Plan]; the sixth session of the OJM National Coordinating Council formulated the guidelines for these activities designed to make the cadre training process for that important youth group dynamic.

Horacio Chevene, head of the OJM cadre training department at the provincial level, told us this and mentioned that this organization prepared more than 628 young people to study at the advanced schools of counterpart organizations in socialist countries--in the schools of East Germany, the Soviet Union, the FDJ [Free German Youth] and the Komsomol.

Most students are high school graduates; some will spend 9 months abroad and others 4 years for vocational training in metalworking, mechanics, electrical work and other fields. Some will delay their departures to work in state factories.

Chevene also said that continual political study was needed to prepare the young people. "To fulfill our task, we organized discussions on selections taken from the book 'Science and Society' by Karl Marx which deals with training the new man."

The leisure time program of German youth was also studied. Chevene then mentioned other topics discussed in the political classes--the history of FRELIMO, the OJM statutes and the foreign policy of the People's Republic of Mozambique--"to complement vocational training."

9479

CSO: 4742/161

## BRIEFS

BRAZILIAN HOUSING LOAN--Almost \$1.9 million and 19.8 million meticais is to be used in the construction of 270 new houses in Macurungo, city of Beira. The 19.8 million meticais will be financed by the Mozambican Government while the rest of the amount will come from a loan granted to our country by the Banco Nacional do Brasil. Last September our government signed a contract with a Brazilian construction firm to build 270 houses in that area of the city of Beira. These houses should be completed within 10 months, and they are intended for the residents evacuated from Estoril, a tourism area. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 15 Dec 81 p 2] 11635

CUBAN CREDIT--Rui Lousa, the minister of posts, telecommunications and civil aviation, returned to Maputo yesterday from Havana where he participated in the work of the Third Session of the Mozambique-Cuba Joint Cooperation Commission. Speaking on his arrival in the capital, Rui Lousa said that in essence the aims of the third Mozambique-Cuba Joint Commission meeting were achieved and that, as a result, cooperation between the two socialist countries strengthened their cooperation in fisheries, the construction industry and exploitation of lumber. He also said that the Republic of Cuba has opened a line of credit for financing technical assistance projects in our country. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 1 Dec 81 p 3] 11635

CHAOTIC PUNGOE BRIDGE TRAFFIC--Defense and security forces in Sofala Province will soon regulate vehicle traffic to and from Beira over the recently completed Pungoe River bridge. Mariano Matsinhe, minister of the interior and resident minister to Sofala Province, announced this measure during his visit there to see the route in operation and inspect the repair work. Because of disorganization and absence of supervision in processing vehicles on both sides, travelers must wait there for hours. As mentioned earlier, there are no food concessions to meet travelers' minimal needs. Thus, people obliged to remain there several days have no place to buy food or beverages. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 21 Dec 81 p 3] 9479

UNSATISFACTORY PRODUCTION IN SOFALA--"Sofala Province did not reach 70 percent of its goal as called for by the Central State Plan for 1981," said Maj Gen Mariano Matsinha, member of FRELIMO's Permanent Policy Committee, at a dinner for Sofala Province party and government organizations as a year-end celebration, Radio Mozambique discloses. The top party and state leader also said that efforts should be made this year to carry out the objectives of the new plan and eliminate the errors made during the past year. Approval of the Prospective Indicative Plan, the National Education System and the Legality Offensive were some of the aspects mentioned by Mariano Matsinha in speaking of the major accomplishments achieved in 1981. He also spoke of the need to eliminate incompetence and negligence among the party and state organizations in Sofala. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Jan 82 p 14] 8568

CHANCES FOR FAIR ELECTIONS QUESTIONED

Windhoek ALLEGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 26 Nov 81 p 2

[Editorial by H. Feddersen: "Extremism and Fair Elections"]

[Text] In South Africa as well as here an increasing polarization between extreme points of view is noticeable. On the one hand there are the extremists on the right who continue to bombard the public with their opinions, but that does not mean that the extremists on the left are not active in exile as well as underground.

Next weekend, a new right extremist party of South Africa wants to hold a meeting in Windhoek. We can only hope that the National Assembly will intercept these plans in good time. The National Assembly will discuss a petition to this effect today. According to this petition "certain parties" will be forbidden to hold political meetings under certain circumstances. It is important to note that in the case of "Aksie eie Toekoms" [Action Own Future] a political party from abroad would like to become politically active in Namibia in principle and practice. This is hard to understand even from the democratic point of view.

The serious situation in which we find ourselves offers of course wonderful opportunities to extremists. The political climate is in no way marked by peace and harmony. There is a lack of political leadership that could at last speak clearly about our future. This situation, which is marked by military actions and weak excuses and is completely without basis for free elections, can of course be exploited by uninvited guests who act from egotism and narrowmindedness (rather than enthusiasm and the wish to cooperate).

Radical leaders have the advantage that they can make inflammatory speeches for which they do not have to be responsible because, after all, these leaders do not represent the government.

It is especially the fact that we do not have a real government which brings about a climate in which extremism thrives. We do not have an atmosphere that creates a feeling of reassurance because even though the Council of Ministers has been upgraded, the National Assembly and the Council of Ministers expanded and, except for constitutional questions of foreign and defense policies, all executive power is practically speaking in the hands of the DTA, the system of administration on the secondary level (according to AG 8) offers opportunities which are being misused for purposes of discrimination by various population groups. The situation is further

complicated by the fact that the DTA is in strong opposition to South Africa (and its administrator general) even though it is well known that the withdrawal of South African troops and money would have disastrous consequences.

How easy is it then for a party to stand up and state that the DTA is disqualifying itself:

A possible solution might be that all parties involved hold serious discussions that might result in clear points of view which, in turn, might strengthen public confidence. But as long as our country is the "football of the international community" and we ourselves do not know exactly what we want, no fair elections will be possible because in a democratic process the polarization between extremes should be eliminated as much as possible.

But at the present time it looks as if the extremists are playing a more important role than the moderates who constantly want to look in all directions. We almost have the impression that nobody really wants to work for free and fair elections, and everybody cares only for the election victory. If the wish of the majority is not respected, frustrations arise and the political climate no longer allows for peace and harmony.

Under these circumstances the "democratic" one-party state is also supposed to be deprived of its powers; it too is an expression of extreme polarization.

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CSO: 4720/6

## BRIEFS

SHABBY TREATMENT FOR LUEDERLITZ--The inhabitants of Luederitz Bay rightfully complain about the weak reception they get from the new radio transmitter in the north of the country. For two weeks now it has almost been impossible to receive any program. Programs are constantly interrupted by interference and there is no clear radio signal. This kind of careless treatment by the government is beginning to make Luederitz Bay inhabitants very upset. There is no UKW or television reception in Luederitz Bay, it is difficult to supply the necessary electricity because of the lack of skilled workers and adequate machinery, there is no completed paved road to the interior, and now there is no radio reception either. As the people of Luederitz put it: "It is almost impossible to live here in the south. Everything is denied us, and then the government is surprised and concerned when people move to South Africa." The inhabitants of Luederitz Bay are seriously considering whether they should send their radio fees to the BBC or the Voice of America because the services of SWA-BC are so completely unsatisfactory. [Text] [Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 19 Nov 81 p 1] 8889

CSO: 4720/6

CORRESPONDENT REVIEWS POLITICAL YEAR

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Dec 81 p 11

[Article by Peter Sullivan: "Year of the Booby Prizes"]

[Text] Politically South Africa had a mixed bag of a year--with more booby prizes than big ones.

It started with the calling of a surprise election and ended with a farcical ceremony to celebrate Ciskei's independence.

It was the year the flagpole of reform teetered and tottered and finally crashed. A miniature replica has been put up and is pointed to when accusations of "nothing-is-happening" are thrown about.

Unfortunately for the Government nobody is fooled anymore.

Written on the little flag which flutters feebly is labour reform, "adapt or die," two conferences with businessmen, a visit to Soweto and an excellent education report.

But labour reform has made political reform more urgent. South Africans are dying rather than adapting, the second business conference only underlined the financial barons' disillusionment and concern about political lethargy, the Prime Minister has not returned to Soweto and the excellent education report had had its guts torn out by a Cabinet frightened of a rightwing bogeyman.

Undoubtedly the most significant political event of 1981 was the election.

It put politics in South Africa back into perspective, a perspective in which "magnificent gains for the PFP" still left the Opposition with less than a quarter of the seats in Parliament.

With hindsight the results were a victory for three men and thought-provoking defeat for the Prime Minister.

Mr Jaap Marais and his HNP were victorious although the party missed getting a seat in Parliament, Dr Andries Treurnicht and his brand of verkrampte nationalism were victorious in the transvaal and Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert showed that liberal opposition is growing.

But Mr Botha brought home the bacon, cruising into the National Party's 33rd year of power with an overwhelming majority albeit smaller than the legacy he received from Mr Vorster.

Yet the cost was high.

Despite fighting the election on a largely verkrampete ticket the ultra-right garnered about 200 000 votes.

Mr Botha's reformist noises had upset the traditionalists who had defected, breaking the umbilical cord with the National Party.

He is unlikely to get their support again.

After the elections verlige noises stopped abruptly. Dr Piet Koornhof let slip that a Cabinet committee had been appointed to investigate "verdringing" which translates into blacks crowding out whites in parks and at railway stations.

Separate bridges would be built over railway lines if necessary, he said, to the amazement of blacks and whites who would have to mix before and after the bridge anyway.

Dr Treurnicht could almost have been described as smug after the election were it not for the fact that he is always impeccably polite.

This year's Transvaal congress was a triumph for Dr Treurnicht, who put a conciliatory Prime Minister in the shade.

Throughout the year there were the usual bickering and sniping and whining from the verligtes and verkrampetes in the National Party—but little of real consequence happened.

The factions are perhaps more clearly divided and both Broederbond and Church are playing more public roles. But party unity still holds.

Hardcore rightwingers are defecting to the HNP

but very few verligtes have moved to the PFP.

Both sessions of Parliament this year were dull and dreary things—mainly filled with financial and non-controversial legislation.

Mr Botha was silly enough to admit that "self-determination" really meant much the same as "white domination", but apart from pledging himself to uphold party unity he disclosed little of the future he envisages.

In an interview in April I asked him what would happen to South Africa.

"I am not a prophet," he said, "but I hope and believe it can develop into a strong industrial giant, militarily prepared and producing enough food for its peoples.

"Politically I hope structures will be established which will make us a sub-continent of participatory democracies and co-operative development between states," he added.

Not much lifting of the veil there.

What we do know is that we are now unlikely to get the main recommen-

dations of the President's Council on how the country should be run until 1983, so political stagnation seems the order of the year for next year as well.

This year saw its suggestions about Pageview and District Six tossed aside by the Cabinet, which hardly seemed to care that it was throwing the council's credibility baby out with the bathwater.

In opposition politics Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche and his Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging moved on to the stage, Mr Vause Raw and his vision for a New Republic shuffled to one side and Dr Shabbert's PFP unwrapped a new

economic policy which impressed only the experts.

The Springbok tour had a greater effect on New Zealand politics than domestically and while France elected its first socialist government and Britain

seemed bent on electing Social Democrats the outlook for socialists and democrats in South Africa stayed cold and chilling.

Laws were passed by the most unrepresentative Parliament in the Western world and detentions without trial continued.

Students and trade unionists were locked up, families were kept in the dark, lawyers denied access.

Gatherings were declared illegal, communities removed, newspapers closed down, people banned and placed under house arrest.

Habeas corpus does not exist, questions in Parliament are not answered "as it is not in the State's interest to divulge the information."

Economically we've had a rosy garden but even here a bleak wind is blowing.

But Mr Owen Horwood is hardly going to hand out mini Krugerrands to the taxpayer in March.

In fact, the lucky recipients may have to sell some assets to pay the Receiver and GST is certain to jump to six percent come Budget Day.

Sufficient unto the year, therefore, is the evil thereof. So let 1982 take care of itself.

We had enough in 1981—with frozen squatters being evicted from Nyanza before being charged in Langa courts for being "illegals."

The political honeymoon of Mr Botha's accession is over. The intrigue and expectations which followed his victory have died down.

He was given a mandate this year to govern by the whites, and that is what he will continue to do until the next election year.

MOVE TO END APARTHEID IN MINING JOBS REPORTED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] Talks are already well in progress between the Chamber of Mines, unions and officials in the mining industry on the controversial issue of doing away with job reservation.

The mining industry has accepted the "challenge" made in the sixth Wiehahn Commission report released this year that job reservation in the mines be scrapped.

This is the view of the chairmen of Anglo American's Free State gold mines, Mr Dennis Etheredge and Mr Gerald Langton, contained in their joint annual report.

The final Wiehahn report as accepted by the Government provides for black workers to gain a number of "certificates of competency"--opening up the last areas of job reservation on the mines.

But before this is achieved, there must be agreement between the Chamber of Mines and the various unions and officials' associations, providing job security for white miners.

Progress

The chairmen state: "It would be foolish to suggest that these negotiations will be anything other than protracted and difficult, but when they are concluded we should have a workable industrial relations structure within the industry, a white labour force whose fears have been alleviated, black workers whose aspirations can be met, and an entirely non-racial approach to the filling of jobs on the mines."

The Chamber of Mines also conducts annual audits at each of its mines to ascertain what progress has been made in the field of industrial relations.

The chairmen's report goes on to detail developments in the gold and uranium fields and prospects for 1982.

CSO: 4700/582

## KAUNDA MAKES 'FAR-REACHING' CHANGES IN PARTY STRUCTURE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Jan 82 pp 1, 7

[Text] PRESIDENT Kaunda yesterday made far-reaching changes in the Party structure appointing a number of Members of Parliament as district governors and recalling some district governors back to Freedom House.

The President elevated some of the Party organisers at ward level to the post of district governors.

Dr Kaunda said the appointments were meant to consolidate national unity and streamline Party organisation.

In the reshuffles a number of members of Parliament took over as district governors in their parliamentary areas while others were moved to other areas for reasons which the President said were not the subject of yesterday's Press conference.

This is the first time governors will sit in Parliament as MPs.

He said a number of district governors were attending courses in some East European countries particularly Bulgaria and that move had been taken to sharpen their leadership intuitions.

Some governors out of the country on training had been replaced but they would continue to be governors and upon their return would be fitted into the economic development pattern of the country.

Others would be sent on

similar courses depending on whether the host countries were ready to receive them.

"The ultimate Party policy is to build up a competent and committed cadre of governors who will be able to spearhead Party programmes."

Dr Kaunda paid tribute to out-going district governor for Chinsali Mr Dyson Mukupa who he said had served the country untiringly for a long time but had now been advised to rest by doctors because of failing health. His place has been filled by Shiwang'andu MP. Mr Lenarius Ngosa.

He appointed former Lusaka mayor and managing director of the Zambia National Building Society Mr Simon Mwewa as Lusaka Urban district governor. He will keep his job at the ZNBS. The incumbent, Mr Bill Chanda is overseas.

Kabwata MP Mr Maxwell Sibongo has been appointed governor for Lusaka Rural while Feira (Luangwa) MP Mr Stanislaus Nyamkandela is new governor for Luangwa district.

### Suffered

Over the Luangwa appointment the President said the incumbent Mr Donald Sadoki had suffered a heart stroke during a recent trip to New York and though he had recovered it was advisable that he rested.

Mr Kafian Kaya. Samfya South MP becomes new

Mansa governor while the previous governor Mr Mwanza Malumbo has been recalled to Freedom House.

The President brought back to the fold former minister of State for Power Transport and Communication, Mr Zongani Banda who was dismissed in April 1977 for indiscipline. He has been appointed governor for Chadiza. Dr Kaunda said Mr Banda had behaved "extremely" well and had not been embittered by the dismissal.

Mr Banda had been an effective ward chairman who had taken his punishment well and continued to serve the nation even at a level lower than his previous status.

At Chama the President appointed his former schoolmate at Lubwa Primary School Mr Sunday Goma as governor pointing out that he had only been appointed because of his untiring service to the civil service and the Party of which he was ward treasurer.

New governor for Katete is Mr Short Banda and the incumbent Miss Dorothy Kapanta has been recalled to Freedom House.

Lundazi MP Mr James Nyirongo becomes governor there while Mr Ernest Malenga is governor for Petauke. In Chipata Dr Kaunda appointed Mr Kaloya as governor.

The President announced that the Party had decided that all provinces with more than seven districts should be run by two district provincial political secretaries to streng-

then Party organisation.

On the Copperbelt the President recalled former Ndola governor Mr Martin Mubanga from the embassy in Rome to become second Copperbelt provincial political secretary to assist Mr Frank Chitambala who is the first political secretary.

In the Northern Province he has recalled home ambassador to Mozambique Mr Rankin Sikasula as first secretary to be assisted by Mr Aaron Mulenga, former Kasama governor as second secretary.

In the Southern Province the first secretary is Mr Wachuku Mwelwa from Freedom House assisted by Mr J. Simuyandi.

The President said given the volume of work generated by the number of districts in those provinces it was necessary that Party organisation be boosted by the presence of second secretaries.

In Government, he moved Minister of Education and Culture Dr Henry Meebelo as new minister in the National Commission for Development Planning to replace suspended Mr Joshua Lumina pending a ruling in a court of law in Mazabuka.

Dr Meebelo's position at the education ministry had been taken by Mr Frederick Shumba Hapunda, a Gwembe MP.

Administrative secretary at Freedom House Dr Henry Matipa now becomes chairman of the Social and Cultural Sub-Committee of the Central Committee, replacing Mr Daniel Lisulo who is the new Chairman of the Appointments and Disciplinary Committee.

Dr Matipa's place has been taken by Mr Axon Soko.

Dr Matumba Bull until now Minister of State for Foreign Affairs becomes a Minister of State in charge of the civil service in the Prime Minister's Office. She has been replaced by Mr Ottema Musuka from the Ministry of Defence.

Member of the Central Committee for the Eastern Province Mr Joshua Mumpanshya has been brought back to Freedom House as Vice-Chairman in the Rural

#### Development Sub-Committee of the Central Committee under Mr Kapasa Makasa.

Mr Mumpanshya had been feeling unwell of late and it had become necessary that he came back to Lusaka where there were better medical facilities.

The President appointed Nkana Member of Parliament Mr Augustine Nkumbula as Minister of State for Tourism taking over from Mr Mbambo Sianga who moves to the Ministry of Legal Affairs in the same capacity.

Mr Charles Manyema becomes the new Solicitor-General. Previously the portfolios of Minister of State and Solicitor-General were held by Mr Ludwig Sondashi.

Mr Jack Chitundu has been appointed acting permanent secretary in the ministry.

The President intimated he might be moving Mrs Lilly Monze, now provincial political secretary in the Economics and Finance Sub-Committee of the Central Committee, to Kabwe to enable her join her husband Mr Basil Monze, the Zambia Railways general manager.

And Member of Parliament for Kafue Mrs Bathsheba Ng'andu is the new Minister of State in the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources.

Miss Zeniah Ndhllovu, who the President referred to as the "he-she minister" moves from the Ministry of Youth and Sport to join Dr Meebelo at the National Commission for Development Planning as minister of State.

At the provincial level the President moved Mr Pius Kasulu, until now Central Province Member of the Central Committee, to the Eastern Province to replace Mr Mumpanshya. His place at Kabwe has been filled by Mr Samuel Mbilishi.

Southern Province political secretary Mr Franklin Malawo moves to the Eastern Province in the same capacity.

Veteran politician and provincial political secretary at Freedom House Mr Steven Sikombe has been moved to the Eastern Province in the same position.

## MUNDIA PREDICTS ECONOMIC IMPROVEMENT THIS YEAR, NEXT

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 17 Jan 82 pp 1, 7

**[Text]** PRIME Minister Mundia yesterday declared 1982 "a year of economical consolidation" during which the national economy is expected to show improvement which should continue into 1983.

Last year, the Government had been pre-occupied with halting the decline in the economy, he said.

Speaking in an interview at his office, Mr Mundia said the resolutions of the three economic symposia held last year should improve the economic position when fully implemented.

And to consolidate the economy, the Government will uphold its emphasis on developing agriculture and encouraging private investment in industry. Stress will also be placed on the diversification of the mining industry to increase the output of uranium and other precious metals.

Investment should particularly be encouraged in industries utilising local raw materials and those generating foreign exchange to create employment and uplift standards of living.

Outlining Government strategy to revitalise the economy, the Prime Minister said the organisation of agricultural institutions started last year would be followed through.

Financial and other lending institutions would be encouraged to increase their lending to the agricultural sector especially the small-

scale and emergent farmers.

He said the Government would strive to substitute current food imports and continue to offer attractive incentives to farmers.

"We will also undertake the general expansion of our industrial base through additional investments especially in such sectors as tourism, mining and manufacturing by encouraging both local and foreign participation," he said.

There should be maximum regional cooperation in the transport system.

Mr Mundia pointed out that the economic problems experienced last year were a consequence of the general world recession and its attendant inflation.

The economy was worsened by the high cost of petroleum products which inflated the oil import bills and the country's geo-political position, especially considering the on-going liberation wars in Namibia and South Africa which affected the Western Province.

Observations and resolutions had been passed on to relevant institutions and ministries for study during the economic symposia held in Ndola, Livingstone and Lusaka.

"The studies will help determine the form of implementation and whether we will require only administrative action to implement the resolutions," he said.

Action had already been

taken to implement some resolutions. As a result of the recommendations made at the Livingstone symposium, that tourism be turned into an industry, the Ministry of Tourism had been directed to prepare a paper outlining its observations on the resolution.

Other ministries had been directed to present papers containing their observations on the resolutions passed at the symposia.

Mr Mundia said because of the concern expressed at the Lusaka symposium over the security of farmers, the Ministry of Home Affairs had allowed farmers to install radio communication systems at their farms.

The police determined the ranges of such systems so that they only linked farmers to their neighbours and the police did not go beyond national borders.

The farmers have also been allowed to employ a security officer to coordinate their security arrangements. The officer be paid by the Commercial Farmers Bureau.

The Prime Minister stated that although he supported the International Monetary Fund (IMF) programme, he would prefer it not to be permanent feature of the country's economy.

On the shortages of essential goods he said the best solution lay in the local production of most of the nation's needs.

## KAUNDA OPENS FOURTH SESSION OF FOURTH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Lsuaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Jan 82 pp 1, 7

[Article by Friday Ng'ona]

[Excerpt]

**THE nation must find ways of checking growing unemployment especially among the youth, President Kaunda directed yesterday.**

Officially opening the fourth session of the fourth National Assembly, the President said the slow growth of unemployment in the industrial sector was causing great concern to the Party and its Government.

He told the House the number of employees in the sector rose from 42,000 in 1971 to 44,000 in 1974.

But after 1975, the level of employment came down and in 1976 the number of wage paid workers in the manufacturing sector was just about the same as in 1971.

On the other hand, the local labour force had been growing more rapidly than even the rate of population increase.

The population has been increasing at the rate of 3.1 per cent whereas the labour force had been rising at the annual rate of 3.5 per cent, Dr Kaunda said.

"We have therefore to consider very seriously, the growing unemployment situation particularly among the youth of this country."

A part of the surplus labour force would be

absorbed in agriculture working on State farms as well as on private, large and medium size commercial farms as the Operation Food Production Programme got under way.

**Copper prices**

Most of the problems now being experienced by the economy had arisen because of the sharp deterioration in the country's terms of trade with the rest of the outside world all through the 70s, but especially after 1974.

He said low copper prices had affected the economy adversely and this had been worsened by the ever rising oil bills.

This long and sustained deterioration in the terms of trade has had a profound effect on the state of the domestic economy.

"While the population has increased at a rate of 3.1 per cent per year, the Gross Domestic Product in real terms has fallen over this period," he told the House.

He said despite the physical progress in various sectors, the per capital income over the period 1970-1980 had declined.

"These developments in the

Zambian international trade relations have brought into sharp focus the urgent need for a structural change in the domestic economy and accordingly, the Party and its Government have accorded the highest priority to agriculture."

But he cautioned the House that a large-scale increase in agricultural production could not be sustained for a long time without simultaneous development of industries supplying all the necessary inputs and processing the produce.

But the President was happy about progress so far made in other sectors of the economy. This year, work was expected to start on the pulp and paper mill, the iron and steel mill and the Indeni hydrocracker subject to successful feasibility studies which were already under way.

The K90 million iron and steel scheme was awarded to the Tata firm of India last year. The firm has already concluded the first part of the feasibility studies into the viability of the project.

**Progress**

Dr Kaunda said the para-

statal sector was progressing on schedule as envisaged in the Third National Development Plan. This was evidenced by the commissioning of the Nitrogen Chemicals of Zambia expansion project last year.

Construction work, which had already begun on the sulphuric plants at Kafue and Rokana in Kitwe including the near completion of the Chippata bicycle plant and the Kabwe textile mill proves the good progress the para-statal sector was making, he said.

The Government was taking steps to streamline the mining and processing of precious and semi-precious minerals like emeralds, amethyst and taumeline which were being discovered in various parts of the country.

Mineral exploration in the country would continue involving multi-national firms. The World Bank had already agreed to co-finance aeromagnetic surveys in the river basins and valleys covering 100,000 square kilometres.

The Government was aware of the need to embark on complementary investments in economic and social infrastructure to derive full benefits from investments in the three directly productive sectors of agriculture, industry and mining.

On energy, Dr Kaunda said the State was now making efforts to substitute the costly oil for electric power which is abundant in the nation.

The Government was mobilising foreign help from friendly countries to train local manpower as one

CSO: 4700/618

NAMBOARD PROBING FAMINE AREA STORAGE BEFORE SHIPPING MAIZE

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 15 Jan 82 p 3

[Text]

NAMBOARD is withholding 35,000 bags of maize for the famine-stricken areas of Western Province until investigations into the storage capacity are completed.

World Food Programme (WFP) representative, Mr Vincent Gondwe has said that 3,200 tonnes of maize, 35,000 bags, which was reserved by Namboard for the Sesheke and Senanga famine stricken areas, has not yet been sent to the area.

Mr Gondwe said on Wednesday that since investigations were still being carried out to determine whether the 35,000 bags would be stored without risking wastage through

destruction by rain, it was advisable to hold the maize until the storage capacity in the area was known.

He said he would travel to Western Province this week to ensure that the investigations were completed before the Zambezi plains are flooded.

The maize will be delivered to the Sesheke and Senanga famine-stricken areas, particularly Imusho, as soon as the storage capacity is known.

He hoped a pontoon would soon be sent to Sesheke to ease the transport situation in Western Province before the Zambezi River is flooded.

CSO: 4700/618

## KAUNDA 'NOT HAPPY' WITH CARRYING OUT OF MUMPANSHYA REPORT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Jan 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Report of the Mumpanshya commission of inquiry into Zambia Railways was accepted by the Party and its Government. President Kaunda said yesterday.

This disclaims charges by Minister of State for Decentralisation Mr Fitzpatrick Chuula that the report was a pack of lies which had been rejected by Cabinet and that it was not "worth the paper it was written on."

President Kaunda has also expressed dissatisfaction at the failure by law enforcement agencies to bring to book culprits implicated in the report and those who swindled the Kanyama Disaster Fund.

"I am very sorry about Kanyama and the Mumpanshya report, but I am afraid we have to follow the machinery we have established constitutionally. If it is not ticking, then we must change it in the normal way," Dr Kaunda said in answer to a question.

He said failure to take action against the culprits appeared as though the leadership was conspiring against the masses, which was not the case.

He emphasised if it were a question of taking political action against the culprits, he

would have done so a long time ago.

"But these cases are criminal ones which have to be investigated and handed over to the Director of Public Prosecutions for a decision on taking those involved to court.

"The Mumpanshya report was accepted by the Government and a committee was set up to effect its recommendations," the President said.

There were two parts to the report, one was criminal and others were matters of discipline.

He revealed that on the criminal part there were three expatriates involved in a K2 million scandal but they left the country before any action could be taken against them — and nothing could be done now.

"Although the report was accepted, I am not happy with what has been done to implement the recommendations just as I am not in the case of the Kanyama Disaster Fund.

"Where we must wait, we have to wait. If it means political action, I can take it, but I do not want to be accused of interfering in the process of law," he said.

CSO: 4700/618

NAMIBIA COUNCIL PRESIDENT THANKS KAUANDA FOR SUPPORT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Jan 82 p 7

[Text]

THE United Nations Institute for Namibia is a concrete expression of the solidarity of the international community with the Namibian people in their struggle for their self-determination and independence.

This was said during the third graduation ceremony of the institute by president of the UN Council for Namibia Mr Paul Lusaka at Nakatindi Hall.

The success of the institute owed much to the support and encouragement of President Kaunda, whose commitment to the cause of Namibia was total, he said.

"We are most grateful to his consistent political and practical support for the Southwest Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) since it launched its liberation struggle in 1966."

He thanked Dr Kaunda for his support for the crystalisa-

tion of the United Nations efforts to prepare Namibians to fully participate in the tasks of building a prosperous future for their country and the community of nations.

Mr Lusaka who is Zambia's permanent representative at the UN in New York, said that many governments and international organisations were contributing to the institute's consolidation and development.

Mr Lusaka said that since 1976, 146 graduates from the institute had undertaken higher studies and various teaching and administrative assignments, particularly within SWAPO.

"We should all renew our determination to strengthen and intensify our efforts so that the institute, in the nearest future, may continue its commendable work on the Namibian soil," he added.

CSO: 4700/618

## ZCF PAPER NOTES PLANNED SETTING UP OF SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Jan 82 p 5

[Excerpt] **THE Zambia Cooperative Federation is to establish three subsidiary companies this year to minimise risks in its commercial activities.**

The subsidiaries will be owned wholly by the ZCF and will be governed by their own board of directors appointed by the ZCF board of directors.

The three subsidiaries will be the ZCF commercial services limited, insurance agencies limited and ZCF finance services limited.

According to a ZCF paper presented during the annual general meeting in Lusaka, the decision to establish subsidiaries was necessary to minimise the risk and to concentrate on promoting cooperatives.

The ZCF Accounting Services Limited has been registered.

Once the companies are registered ZCF would only be responsible for the share capital invested in its subsidiaries and would not risk its existence through its commercial activities.

"With registered limited companies it will be easier to account for respective company's costs and it will also be easier to control and decide how different activities are and should be financed."

The ZCF felt that the non-commercial activities should to a great extent be financed by members' contributions.

Now ZCF departments were growing and it would be more

complicated and expensive to reorganise them in future.

"Today when member organisations are dissatisfied with any of ZCF commercial activities, they very often regard the entire ZCF as incompetent and not only that particular department."

That was another reason for separating ZCF's role from its commercial activities.

The ZCF commercial services limited was expected to be registered before the next grain marketing season.

The ZCF insurance agencies limited would be registered as soon as matters were sorted out with the Zambia State Insurance Corporation.

And newly established K600,000 ZCF transport unit would be disbanded because of coordination problems.

Some of the problems experienced by the unit were lack of control of drivers and minimum utilisation of the trucking capacity.

The transport unit was established in August last year and 15 lorries were imported.

The unit is jointly funded by the Government and the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and was formed after the Government's decision to let the cooperative movement take over marketing of grain from Namboard.

The 15 lorries imported by

the ZCF have been dispatched to provincial cooperative unions to help transport the grain.

"Because of these coordination problems, the operations have only covered their own costs, but not contributed anything or very little towards depreciation and interest on capital investment.

"Based on it is the recommendation of the management to hand over the lorries to the most needy unions as grants. This will also reduce the capital requirements of the unions for the next marketing."

It was suggested to hand over 12 lorries to the Central Province Cooperative Marketing Union, two to Lusaka Province Cooperative Union and one to remain with Zambia Cooperative Federation Commercial Department.

ZCF would only coordinate transport requirements from different unions, a job previously done by Namboard.

The handover of the trucks to the unions was recommended by the 1981 joint Government-SIDA mission.

When the commercial transport section was disbanded, 14 drivers would be transferred to provincial cooperative unions and the post of transport officer would not be required. ZCF would employ a transport coordinator with relevant experience.

MUNDIA TO MEET WITH ZIMCO COMPANIES TO ANALYZE WEAKNESSES

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 17 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by Robby Makayi]

[Text]

**THE Government  
is to take measures  
aimed at improving  
the performance of  
the loss-making  
companies in the  
Zimco group.**

Prime Minister Mundia, who is Zimco chairman, plans to hold intensive meetings with the companies, except the mining industry, to discuss problems of these firms and assess their successes and failures.

Mr Mundia said that of the ten sectors in the Zimco conglomerate, three of them, mining, agriculture and transport, were projected to make losses in the financial year ended March 31, 1982, amounting to K71.7 million.

"There are quite a number of weaknesses which we will be able to analyse at the meetings I plan to hold this year. We shall go into details and critically analyse the problems."

Mr Mundia attributed the poor performance of some Zimco companies to Government controls.

"In sectors where we have deliberately interfered with the firms by not allowing them to charge economic prices,

they are making losses, he said.

Among the measures to rectify this situation would be to allow the transport sector to charge economic fares and for agricultural companies now under Rural Development Corporation to gradually become limited companies.

The mining sector, he said, was already being reorganised and measures were being taken to diversify the industry.

Mr Mundia said the Party and Government was seriously concerned with the constant burglaries and thefts in the Zimco group of companies. He asked the Zimco management to urgently look into this matter.

"Certain regulations are given for the safe keeping of Zimco property and money. It appears in most cases that these are not followed. I would like to know why some managers persist in not taking measures to ensure that there are no thefts."

Last week, Indeco managing director Mr Dixie Mhango said his group lost about K400,000 in burglaries and thefts and suspected that this crime wave was an inside job.

Indeco, he said, cannot afford to sustain such losses.

Mr Mundia gave the breakdown of the projected performance of Zimco's various sectors at the end of the financial year as follows:

The trading sector is forecast to make a profit of

K1.347,000; energy (K6,634,000); transport, a loss of K16,031,000; finance (K30,818,000); hotels (K328,000); industry (K25,418,000); agriculture, a loss of K3,176,000.

Communications would make a profit of K795,000; real estates and others a profit of K294,000 and the mining sector a loss of K118,461,000.

"The majority of the Zimeco companies will make profit, but this will be swallowed up by the losses in mining, transport and agricultural industries."

### Controlled

In the transport industry, which groups companies like the United Bus Company of Zambia (UBZ), Zambia Airways, Contract Haulage, Zambia Railways and Zambia-Tanzania Road Services. Mr Mundia said the problems they faced were uneconomic fares and charges which were strictly controlled.

Zambia Railways was expected to make a profit but the Government was looking into the possibilities of diverting some exports to Tazara because there has not been enough volume on the Dar es

### Salaam route of late.

The Government was thinking of allowing this sector to charge economic prices to support itself and improve efficiency. Transport companies were at present totally dependent on the Government.

In the agricultural industry under the Rural Development Corporation, the performance has been poor.

The RDC group includes the Agricultural Finance Company (AFC), Agricultural Farming Equipment, Cattle Finance Company, Poultry Development Company, Mwinilunga Pineapple Factory and Mununshi Banana Scheme, Kasama Coffee Company and Kawambwa Tea Company.

The problem was that the Government gave loans or grants to companies like AFC to give loans to farmers to boost agriculture, but farmers had difficulties in repaying the loans.

He said the Government was thinking of reorganising the role of the RDC so that it would be pioneering new agricultural projects and let the established companies become limited companies.

CSO: 4700/618

BRIEFS

SUPER POWERS' RIVALRY 'DANGEROUS'--President Kaunda has appealed to the United States and the Soviet Union to help maintain peace in Europe. In his address on foreign policy, Dr Kaunda hoped that peace would dominate the strategic arms reduction talks which started in Geneva on November 30 last year. He told the House the tensions and rivalries between the super powers had become "too dangerous to ignore." This super power competition had grown more fierce and alarming in Europe where a sophisticated range of nuclear weapons were dangerously poised against each other. The President said the two super powers knew better than any that the destructiveness of nuclear weapons was so enormous that it nullified all possible arguments of a rational foreign policy. "Consequently, they should be aware by the same token that if nuclear weapons are used as instruments of national policy, they will destroy all the tangible aspects of their policies." [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Jan 82 p 1]

ROAD CONSTRUCTION ON SCHEDULE--Work on the construction of the 570 kilometres feeder roads in Luapula and Northern Provinces is going according to schedule, first secretary for Development at the Canadian High Commission, Mr David Viveash said yesterday. Mr Viveash said he was satisfied with the progress of the work on the K18.4 million project scheduled to be completed in 1984. The project was aimed at improving the transport situation in the remote parts of the two provinces once construction was completed. Upgrading of the roads, which started in 1980 followed the signing of a K4.1 million grant Canada gave Zambia in 1978, while the balance was soft loan. [Text] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 18 Jan 82 p 3]

WITCHCRAFT RAMPANT--Cases of witchcraft are rampant among government messengers because of inadequate posts, the Civil Service Administrative Committee of Inquiry was told in Gwembe yesterday. Senior district messenger, Mr Julius Shafunaula, said the government should create more posts and upgrade the existing ones to minimise cases of witchcraft among messengers. He told the commission chaired by deputy secretary to the Cabinet responsible for training, Mr Valerian Lavu that at present, junior messengers have to wait for the death of the seniors before they could be considered for promotion. This had led to increased cases of witchcraft, bickering and misunderstanding among messengers, Mr Shafunaula told the commission. Unless the government widened the ladder of promotions for messengers, cases of this nature will continue to increase. [Excerpt] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 16 Jan 82 p 1]

POLICE DISPERSE 'ANGRY' SHOPPERS--Police had to use teargas on wednesday to disperse angry shoppers outside ZCBC in Kitwe's Chimwemwe township who were queueing for sugar. Trouble started when hundreds of shoppers, mostly women, were told that the sugar had run out. The unbelieving shoppers then went on a stampede which forced the police who were on standby to control the queue to use teargas. [Excerpt] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 15 Jan 82 p 1]

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